

## **Historic, Archive Document**

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LIII, No. 41

Section 1

May 18, 1934

**WHEAT AGREEMENT** Argentina's acceptance of the "big four" wheat agreement, which will save the international accord of 1933 from collapse, was considered reasonably certain last night. The agreement will grant Argentina the right to export about 30,000,000 bushels more wheat this year than previously. In turn, she must undertake to restrict production next year. (A.P.)

**COTTON AND CATTLE ACTS** Funds to put into effect the Bankhead compulsory cotton control and Jones cattle relief acts were voted yesterday by the House. As sent to the Senate, the appropriation measure set aside \$150,000,000 to finance the act making cattle a basic agricultural commodity under the farm adjustment act, and an indefinite amount for the administration of the cotton control law. (A.P.)

**MIDWEST RELIEF** A. T. Foresberg, Minnesota drought administrator, said after a conference yesterday with administrators from Montana, the Dakotas and Wisconsin that he would recommend to Harry L. Hopkins, relief administrator, the largest migration of animals ever known. Farmers in many States were on the verge of riot conditions due to the tragic consequences of the drought. Mr. Foresberg claimed considerable support for his proposal by which 500,000 cattle would be moved from the Dakotas alone. (New York Times.)

**NORTHWEST FARMING** Farmers in the Pacific Northwest are looking forward to a profitable year following the sale of 25,000,000 bushels of wheat for export with government aid, according to the Bank of America (California). The bank also says that recent reports from the section predict a very profitable season this year for the canning industry, with 1933 carryovers of practically all lines well sold out. (Press.)

**O'CONNOR ON BANKS** Assets of national banks increased more than a billion dollars in the first two months of 1934, but there was a decline in loans and discounts, J.F.T. O'Connor, controller of the currency, said yesterday at Dallas, reports the New York Times. He said that business was definitely on an up trend in the country.



## Section 2

Railroads and Recovery "Referring to the great need of a revival in the durable goods industries, the Railway Age points to the improvement of car loadings and of railroad earnings as the present most hopeful indication of betterment in basic industries," says an editorial in the Baltimore Sun. "The amount of net income determines appropriations for railroad maintenance and equipment which play so considerable a part in mining, manufacturing and other heavy businesses. And continuance of the increase shown in net income in the first quarter of this year, which was 225 percent larger than in the same period of 1933, should be followed by increased orders for rehabilitation and improvements. The Railway Age adds: 'If there is a temporary recession of business within the next few months, it will undoubtedly be due largely to increased in production costs and prices that are not economically warranted at this stage of recovery. Fortunately, natural economic forces usually are stronger than artificial measure adopted either by governments or trade associations...' This comment on the influence of natural economic forces is worth noting in view of the disposition to become optimistic or dismal as governmental efforts to put the country out of the depression appear to be succeeding or failing."

Nitrogen Fixation Chaplin Tyler writes on "Nitrogen Fixation and the Future" in Scientific American (June). He says in conclusion: "World consumption of inorganic nitrogen probably will continue to increase at a rate of 50,000 metric tons per year--that is, the rate of increase which has held for the 25-year period 1908-1933. Only in 8 out of these 25 years has the world production of nitrogen deviated more than 5 percent from this straight-line growth. This slow, but seemingly sure, increased consumption of nitrogen indicates that the present enormous excess capacity theoretically will remain for many years. Actually, the production costs attained in plants built within the past five years are sufficiently low so that a large proportion of the Chilean industry and of the cyanamid industry, together with many of the smaller or older synthetic ammonia plants, can be considered as uneconomic. The indications are that the rate of earnings on capital in the nitrogen industry will be low; that is, nearer 5 percent than 10 percent. While agriculture theoretically should consume enormous quantities of nitrogen, the fact remains that the rich soils of our plains will sustain a nominal rate of production of grains for years to come without the aid of commercial fertilizer...Therefore, while the outlook with respect to nitrogen fertilizer consumption is not unattractive, the time when an enormous quantity must be used is perhaps 100 years hence, rather than 10 years hence. Beyond that era, should the area of cultivated land begin to be inadequate, it is perhaps comforting to know that protein foods, palatable and highly nutritious, can be made easily and cheaply from yeast plants fed in turn with nitrogen from synthetic ammonia."

Henry Patent Case Decision "The Henry patent case decision, recently handed down by the United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals, marks the victorious close of the government's 7-year fight to protect the public-service patent on a simple and inexpensive process for removing the poison-spray residue on fruits and vegetables," says an



editorial in The Nation (May 16). "The Food and Drug Administration has always contended that merely seizing shipments of fruits and vegetables carrying unsafe poisonous residue was no answer to the problem. More fundamental action was necessary if public health was to be adequately protected. The Henry process was worked out by a food and drug chemist, Arthur M. Henry, about 10 years ago, and was actually in use before the patent litigation started. To insure the wide use of the method the inventor applied for a public service patent. At about the same time an attempt was made by Ernest M. Brogden and Miles L. Trowbridge of California to obtain a private patent on the process, which would have meant that every grower who used it would have had to pay a royalty to the owners of the patent. The decision of the court--from whose authority there is no appeal--means the saving of royalty costs which would have been passed on to the consumer; moreover, the cheaper the process, the greater the likelihood of its being used for the protection of the public health."

British Livestock Scheme      "The report of the Reorganization Commission for Fat Stock, which is in fact wide enough to cover all livestock, carries Mr. Elliot's plans for the organization of agriculture a stage farther," says an editorial in the New Statesman and Nation (London) for April 21. "The commission contemplates the replacement of the present 'voluntary' regulation of meat imports by a compulsory system of quotas, designed to increase the British producers' proportion of the expanding home market. It wants to secure a rise in prices, especially the price of beef, and it proposes a rudimentary marketing scheme, with the intention that this shall be followed up by more ambitious measures at a later stage. For the provision of finance it wants a levy on buyers of imported meat on the lines of the wheat act--a proposal which would involve the revision of a number of existing treaties. It urges the registration of meat auction centres, and a system by which producers would give notice of their intention to offer stock for sale, and would be registered as sellers at a particular centre. In fact, subject to differences of detail, the new scheme follows the general lines of earlier schemes under the marketing acts."

Farm Machinery Sales Increase      Farm machinery sales during the first quarter of 1934 were about three times comparable 1933 totals, according to information obtained in a recent field survey by the Standard Statistics Company of New York. This impressive gain is not attributable to dealer stocking, but represents actual purchasing by growers. The fact that a large proportion of recent sales has been for cash, combined with market improvement in the rate of collections, has strengthened company financial positions. Price advances of close to 10 percent have largely offset direct increased costs of manufacturers under code operations, but have failed by a considerable margin to counteract rising costs in the form of higher prices for materials. Expanding sales volumes, however, have brought the industry close to the break even point, from which profits recovery could proceed rapidly with even a moderate further gain in sale.

---



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

May 17--Livestock at Chicago: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$6.25-\$9.25; cows good \$4.25-\$5.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5.50-\$7.00; vealers good and choice \$4.75-\$5.75; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.75-\$6.00. Hogs 160-200 lbs good and choice \$3.40-\$3.75; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$3.60-\$3.80; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$3.45-\$3.75; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$2.00-\$3.00. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down Shorn \$7.85-\$8.50.

Grain: No.1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap. 92-7/8-96-7/8¢; No.2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 86 $\frac{1}{4}$ -90 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; No.2 Hd.Wr.\* K.C. 83 $\frac{1}{4}$ -85¢; Chi. 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ (Nom); St.Louis 89 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ (Nom); No.2 S.R.Wr.St.Louis 88 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; No.1 W.Wh.Portland 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.2 rye, Minneap. 57-7/8-59-7/8¢; No.2 yellow corn, K.C. 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ -50¢; St.Louis 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.3 yellow, Chi. 50-50 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ (Nom); No.3 white oats, Minneap. 33-1/8-33-5/8¢; K.C. 37 $\frac{1}{4}$ -38¢; Chi. 35 $\frac{1}{4}$ -36¢; St. Louis 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ -36¢; Choice malting barley, Minneap. 76-77¢; No.1 flaxseed, Minneap. \$1.86 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.90 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes brought \$4-\$4.75 per double-head barrel in the East. Alabama sacked Bliss Triumphs \$1.80-\$2.50 per 100 pounds in city markets; \$1.35 f.o.b. Mobile. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$1.25-\$1.65 in eastern cities; 90¢-95¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. California Salmon. Meat cantaloupes \$2-\$3 per standard crate of 45 melons in city markets; 90¢-\$1 f.o.b. Brawley. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions ranged 65¢-\$1.20 per 50-pound sack in consuming centers; cash track 50¢-55¢ f.o.b. Coastal Band District. Mississippi Round type cabbage \$1.60-\$2.25 per lettuce crate in terminal markets; 80¢ f.o.b. Crystal Springs. New York, U.S.No.1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  inch minimum Baldwin apples \$1.50-\$1.60 per bushel basket in Pittsburgh and Cincinnati; \$1.35-\$1.50 f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 16 points to 11.53¢ per pound. On the same day last year the price was 8.43¢. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 16 points to 11.55¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 17 points to 11.54¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 91 score, 24¢; 90 score, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 13 to 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; S.Daisies, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Y.Americas, 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 19-20 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Standards, 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ -18 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Firsts, 17¢. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.



# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LIII, No. 42

Section 1

May 19, 1934

## DROUGHT RELIEF

The administration's relief forces began a major offensive against drought devastations in the West yesterday with an announcement by Harry L. Hopkins that \$6,000,000 a month would be spent for direct and work relief in the affected areas until the drought is broken. Mr. Hopkins said about \$1,000,000 would be supplied to drought-suffering farmers for seed for planting forage crops in the hope that rains would come in time to supply food for stock. The Farm Credit Administration was standing by, according to Mr. Hopkins, with \$10,000,000 available for feed and seed loans, Governor Myers having given "instructions and assurances that in so far as the law permits, rules and regulations will be made so that we can go the limit." (New York Times.)

## FARM MORTGAGE MEASURE

Legislation which would permit loans for farmers for redemption of foreclosed farm property, regardless of when the foreclosures occurred, was approved yesterday by the House Agriculture Committee. The committee favorably reported the Richards bill to amend the emergency farm mortgage act, which now limits such loans to cases in which foreclosures occurred since July 1, 1931. Governor Myers of the Farm Credit Administration indorsed the amendment. (A.P.)

## AGRICULTURAL PROPOSALS

A far-reaching Federal Trade Commission investigation of industries handling farm commodities was proposed in the Senate yesterday by Senator Wheeler (Democrat) Montana. Earlier, the Senate Agricultural Committee had virtually agreed to report amendments to the agricultural adjustment act, which would strengthen Secretary Wallace's power to license those handling the farmers' products. President Roosevelt made it known that he is hopeful the changes will be approved this session. (A.P.)

## DEPOSIT INSURANCE

The House Banking Committee tacitly agreed yesterday that the Presidentially approved deposit insurance bill shall include provisions authorizing Federal relief for depositors in closed banks. The tentative bill would raise the temporary deposit insurance maximum from \$2,500 to \$5,000 on July 1, 1934, and to \$10,000 on January 1, 1935. (A.P.)

## SAVINGS BANKS CONFERENCE

Concluding their 3-day annual conference in New York, members of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks adopted resolutions yesterday urging legislation for equal regulation of all forms of transportation in order to protect railroad securities adversely affected by unregulated competition from water and highway traffic, and approving continued government aid to the railroads through the RFC or otherwise. (Press.)



## Section 2

**Vitamin D Milk and Teeth** No more important contribution to public health has been made in recent years than the development of vitamin D milk, writes Dr. James A. Tobey in a recent issue of Dental Survey. Vitamin D milk is particularly valuable as a dietary measure to promote strong well-formed teeth, since it supplies both the calcium and phosphorus needed by the skeletal structure, and the vitamin D which acts to cause these minerals to deposit in the bones and teeth. The accepted methods for enriching milk in the antirachitic vitamin D are by means of irradiation of the fluid milk with carbon arc lamps, or the feeding of cattle with irradiated yeast. A pint and a half of milk so treated is equivalent in physiological action to three teaspoonfuls of a standard codliver oil, and will prevent and cure rickets in young infants. (Scientific American, June.)

**Farming in Puerto Rico** Sweet corn during the winter months was forecast by Knowles A. Ryerson, chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry, after a visit to Puerto Rico where he observed the results of a year's work at experiment stations to breed new varieties and to grow tropically sweet roasting ears to mature during the northern winter. Asserting that experimentation was advanced enough to warrant a belief for early success with the winter corn, Mr. Ryerson said that he was impressed with the possibilities of Puerto Rican production of many vegetables for northern markets in the off seasons. The Agricultural Adjustment Administration processing tax, he declared, would provide funds for tropical agriculture experimentation in Puerto Rico. He said he was convinced the island could produce much that it now imports. (New York Times.)

**"The Roast Beef of Old England"** The roast beef of Old England is declining in popularity year by year, says a London dispatch to the New York Times. W. Ormsby-Gore, representing the Minister of Agriculture, told the House of Commons recently that his fellow countrymen are eating less meat. And now the annual report for 1933 of the superintendent of Smithfield Markets, London's greatest market, bears that out, showing a steady falling off in consumption from 1931, when 476,755 tons of meat were sold through the market, which is the main source of supply for London and neighboring counties, to last year, when the figure was 456,413 tons—a decrease of 20,342 tons. The reduction is 10,867 compared with 1932. Of the total quantity of beef marketed, 73.6 percent came from South America, mostly from Argentina. "When the general run of English beef becomes plentiful and superior, or even equal in quality to imported chilled beef, Londoners may be induced to pay a slightly higher price for the home-produced product," the superintendent continued, "but it must be at a price to suit the pockets of the working classes."

**Industrial Incomes** Four hundred leading industrial corporations cleared aggregate net income last year of \$558,000,000, in contrast with only \$69,000,000 in the previous year, an analysis of annual statements by the Standard Statistics Company shows. As in the previous year, these companies, as a whole, continued to pay out more in dividends than they earned, although disbursements to stockholders were reduced. (A.P.)



Butantan Institute for Snakes      "In books of exploration in Brazil it has been the fashion recently to make light of the menace of deadly snakes," says an editorial in the New York Times, "but a Rio de Janeiro correspondent reports that the reptiles are rapidly increasing in number, owing to extensive clearing of the ground for cultivation purposes. Planting and farming provide food for rodents, and where they multiply snakes are always to be found. The annual delivery of serpents at the Butantan Institute, in Sao Paulo, formerly amounted to 10,000, but last year it rose to almost 30,000. Twice a month poison is extracted from the adult snakes, and a serum is made up with the blood of immunized horses. The institute also prepares vaccines against a variety of animal and vegetable poisons and against spider and scorpion bites, gangrene, tetanus, typhoid and smallpox. To the National Health Department serums and vaccines are supplied free of charge...The institute makes incessant war on the reptilian world, not only by distributing serum and vaccine, but by circulating pamphlets explaining symptoms and methods of treatment. In 1933 100,000 ampoules of serum and 1,000,000 tubes of vaccine were sent out from the institute. Early in this century as many as 5,000 people annually succumbed to snake bites. Today the mortality is about 1.1 percent per thousand of the population..."

Nitrogen and Carbohydrates      Nitrogen-fixing bacteria that live in nodules on the roots of clover, beans, and similar plants become more abundant and work more effectively when their host plants are encouraged to form more carbohydrates or foods of the sugar-starch class, according to a report presented before the National Academy of Sciences by Drs. E. B. Fred and P. W. Wilson of the University of Wisconsin. The two experimenters controlled the rate of carbohydrate formation in a number of ways. They gave their plants an over-supply of carbon dioxide to convert into food. They reduced the quantity of nitrogen in the atmosphere. They varied the oxygen supply. Finally, they added nitrogen compounds, both with and without extra carbon dioxide. "The results of all these studies were consistent," Drs. Fred and Wilson said, "and showed that the carbohydrate-nitrogen relationship is an extremely important one, although not the only factor in the various functions of symbiotic nitrogen fixation."

Farm Survey in South Carolina      Seventy-one percent of the farmhouses in 5 "typical" South Carolina counties are extremely primitive, lacking even paint, the State Bureau of Home Economics reports. Investigators employed by the bureau visited 22,445 homes and found 16,000 weather beaten frame structures which had never felt a paint brush. Only 3,000 were equipped with running water, even on the porch, and the number with kitchen sinks was limited to 1,043. Other findings of the survey included that 3,450 houses were built more than 50 years ago, 8,739 others dated back 25 years, the foundations of 3,313 had rotted away and 12,709 were in need of foundation repairs, 8,536 roofs were leaking badly and 4,408 were beyond repair, 6,739 chimneys were classified as fire hazards, and the floors of 11,397 houses were little better than bare earth. (Press.)



Congressional Action (May 11-17)

On May 11, by a vote of 255 to 26, the House passed H.R.8781 to increase employment by authorizing an appropriation to provide for emergency construction of public highways and related projects. The House Com. on Ag. reported out, with amendment, S.3185 to amend the AAA, as amended, with respect to farm prices (H.Rept.1583); and S.1800, with amendment, to provide for <sup>a report of</sup> losses resulting from the eradication of the Mediterranean fruit fly by the Department. (H.Rept.1585). The House Com. on Public Lands reported out, with amendment, H.R.5791 to add certain lands to the Challis National Forest (H.Rept.1584). The House Com. on Coinage, Weights and Measures reported out without amendment H.R.5522 to amend the standard baskets act of Aug. 31, 1916, to provide for a 1-pound climax basket for mushrooms (H.Rept.1591). On May 14 the Senate passed S.3487 relating to direct loans for industrial purposes by Federal Reserve Banks. Considering bills on the consent calendar the House passed S.8 to add certain lands to the Boise National Forest (now ready for President), H.Con.Res.32, authorizing \$60,000 for the Federal Trade Commission to investigate the conditions with respect to the sale and distribution of milk and other dairy products, H.R.8779, authorizing the Sec. of Agriculture to adjust claims to so-called "Olmstead lands" in N.C., S.1982 to add certain lands to the Mt. Hood National Forest in Oregon (now ready for President). On May 17 the Senate Com. on Ag. and For. reported out without amendment S.3540 to amend sect. 32 of the emergency farm mortgage act of 1933 (S.Rept.1047), and S.3113, with amendments, to add certain lands to the Malheur National Forest in Oregon. (S.Rept.1048). The House Com. on Ag. reported out with amendment H.R.9623 to amend the grain futures act to prevent and remove obstructions upon interstate commerce in grains and other commodities by regulating transactions therein on commodity future exchanges (H.Rept.1537).

Bills and Resolutions Introduced

King (S.3599) to facilitate the control of soil erosion and/or flood damage originating upon lands in the Uinta and Wasatch National Forests, Utah; ref. Com. on Public Lands and Surveys.

Iglesias (H.J.Res.343) to amend the AAA, approved May 12, 1933, Public Law No. 10, 73rd Congress.

Jones (H.R.9623) to amend the grain futures act to prevent and remove obstructions upon interstate commerce in grains and other commodities, etc.

McDuffie (H.R.9625) relating to the revolving fund for the relief of Puerto Rico; ref. Com. on Insular Affairs.

White (H.R.9643) to promote the mineral resources in the national forests, authorizing the construction of roads by the Sec. of Ag. for the use of owners or operators of mining properties; ref. Com. on Public Lands.

Biermann (H.R.9646) to acquire additional lands for the Upper Miss. River Wild-Life and Fish Refuge.

Lemke (H.R.9648) to amend the U.S. grain standard act approved Aug. 11, 1916, and acts amendatory thereto.

Caldwell (H.R.9649) to amend the RFC act so as to extend the provisions thereof to private corporations to aid forest products; ref. Com. on Banking and Currency.

Robinson (H.R.9650) to facilitate the control of soil erosion and/or flood damage in the Uinta and Wasatch National Forests, Utah.

Greenwood (H.R.9669) to provide for the control of the flood waters of the Wabash and White Rivers and their tributaries; ref. Com. on Flood Control.



# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LIII, No. 43

Section 1

May 21, 1934

## WHEAT

### AGREEMENT

While the defects of the international wheat agreement have always been recognized, the present threat to its existence is regarded in London with great concern, says a cable to the New York Times. There is no doubt that if the agreement breaks down entirely, world recovery will be retarded seriously. Argentina's abandonment of her undertaking nevertheless would place her in an unenviable position of isolation, and it is still hoped and believed that a reasonable readjustment will be possible.

## BUILDING

### INDUSTRY

Full weight of the so-called heavy or durable goods industries yesterday was thrown behind the Administration's pending bill to spur home building and home modernization by helping to unloose credit for such enterprises, says a report to the Baltimore Sun. A special subcommittee advised all code authorities and code committees in that field to support the proposed legislation to the limit.

A 36 percent rise in building permits issued in April for private construction was shown in a report yesterday by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Reports from 764 cities gave this excess over the number of permits issued in March. (New York Times.)

More than a million of those on Federal relief rolls are former workers in the building trades, according to Federal Relief Administrator Hopkins, who addressed the Senate Banking Committee yesterday with Secretary Perkins, and Charles Edison, son of the inventor, urging the housing program recommended by President Roosevelt. (A.P.)

## INDEX NUMBER

### AT HEIGHT

Professor Irving Fisher's index number of commodity prices, based on 100 as the average for 1926, is 75.4, which compares with 75.2 the week before. The average of October 15 at 72.2 was the highest of 1933. (New York Times.)

## DROUGHT

### RELIEF

An estimate that \$800,000,000 would be needed for relief work in drought States was given yesterday to members of Congress. Senator Nye said an attempt probably would be made to amend the deficiency appropriations bill to provide a separate drought fund. H. L. Walster, extension director of the North Dakota Agricultural College, said \$800,000,000 was the minimum that would be needed. (A.P.)

## FARM LAND

### PRICES

Improvement in prices of farm property and a renewed interest in purchase of rural land were reported yesterday by the Farm Credit Administration to the Associated Press. During the first three months of this year the average price of farms sold by Federal Land Banks throughout the country increased from \$17.02 per acre to \$19.40.



## Section 2

Pasture  
Contests

"The pasture contests in Missouri and Kansas, sponsored by the agricultural colleges of these states and financed by the Kansas City and St. Louis chambers of commerce, are worthwhile projects," says an editorial in the Weekly Kansas City Star. "The pasture contests will fit in exceptionally well with the various programs under government supervision designed to bring about a reduction in acreage of surplus crops. These acres rented to the government should not be allowed to grow up in weeds or to be permitted further deterioration because of erosion. If seeded to permanent pastures or to soil-building crops there is a possibility that their future productive capacity may be increased more than the reduction required for one or two years for which they have been rented....One of the most advocated plans for reducing production of dairy products without reducing profits is to make greater use of pasture and roughage of good quality and lighter use of grain. All experimental evidence indicates that the cost of production of pork is lowered through the use of pastures....A wide use of grasses and legumes makes it easier to control insect pests and diseases of farm crops and insures greater protection from contagious and infectious diseases as well as parasites of livestock. It is an opportune time to seed down land permanently as seed is cheap and a financial inducement has been given by the government to sow it."

Concrete  
Pouring  
Record

A new all-time construction record for the pouring of concrete was established on the Boulder Dam project when in one day 10,462 cubic yards of the "liquid stone" was mixed and placed in forms on the job, according to the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation. Nearly 9,000 cubic yards went into the dam itself and the remainder into the Arizona spillway, diversion tunnels, intake towers, power house and tunnels of the penstock system. Before Boulder Dam, the largest amount of concrete poured in any one day on any project was 3,600 cubic yards on the Conowingo dam and power plant in Maryland. The huge refrigeration system installed at Boulder Dam for cooling the hardening concrete is kept running constantly. More men are working on the project than ever before, nearly 5,000 being employed. According to present progress, the pouring of mass concrete for the main dam will be finished in May 1933, and the \$49,000,000 contract of the six companies will be completed in May 1937. (Science Service.)

Dust Storms and  
Soil Erosion

"The recent dust storm was an omen that ought to be taken seriously not only by farmers but also by the country as a whole," says an editorial in the Baltimore Sun. "More such omens will come sweeping across the sky, according to H. H. Bennett, director of the Soil Erosion Service, unless something is done to eradicate the cause of these extraordinary phenomena....The recent 'dry blizzard' was the first to visit the Eastern States, but they have in the last year become quite common occurrences in some sections of the Middle West. Strong winds blowing across western Kansas just a year ago virtually destroyed that area's wheat crop by stripping the fields of their top soil. Storms of this nature were reported from other sections throughout the summer....The way to



prevent such dry and windy weather from damaging our farm land, Mr. Bennett declares, is by setting up 'a far-reaching program of erosion control'. If this is not done, he said in a report to Secretary of the Interior Ickes, we face 'the eventuality of becoming probably the world's most outstanding nation of subsoil farming--which, of course, generally means bankrupt farming on bankrupt land'...."

#### Research in Foods

"The more we know about oranges, beefsteak and eggs the more difficult it seems to discover just what we should eat," says the New York Times. "Dr. E. V. McCollum, of Johns Hopkins University, says that at least 11 mineral elements are indispensable, besides six known vitamins and several unknown ones that undoubtedly exist. Then there are acids--one fatty acid (either linoleic or linolenic) and 18 amino acids and glucose. If we had 37 bottles, each containing 36 nutrients, and no two lacking in the same one, we should see nutritive failure in 37 groups of animals fed these diets," says Dr. McCollum. 'Each group would fail with different symptoms because of specific kinds of disturbance of body chemistry.'...About a score or more chemical units are sufficient to form the different proteins, and these units are the amino acids. Eat a piece of beef and it is broken down into amino acids--a prerequisite to assimilation. Our systems cannot absorb meat as such. Inject protein into the blood and it acts like poison. Proteins are changed into the amino acids in the stomach and the small intestine. 'One line of great interest and promise,' says Dr. McCollum, 'is that of determining which of the amino acids can be synthesized by the body, and which are indispensable and must be provided in the food.' Even then the task is not complete. There still remains 'the determination of what chemical substances the body requires for the synthesis of those amino acids which it can manufacture'."

#### Lightning

"The lightning from the clouds, the electricity of the earth and the lowly nitrogen-fixing bacteria in the soil were as an Activator of Life presented by Dr. George W. Crile, director of the Cleveland Clinic, to the American Philosophical Society, as a new trinity of elemental forces responsible for the origin and maintenance of life," reports William L. Laurence in the New York Times. "The latest experiments in Dr. Crile's laboratories, culminating more than 20 years of intensive investigation into the mystery of protoplasm, the essence of life, showed that the thunderbolt of the Zeus of mythology, hurled from Olympus, was the true originator of life on earth. But to accomplish its mighty mission it had to employ that microscopic bacteria in the soil, azotobacter. Life, according to Dr. Crile, is dynamite in the literal sense of the word. Its most important factor, the protein element, is a compound of nitrogen, like nitroglycerine and other high explosives. This protein essence of life, Dr. Crile says, originates in an explosion and is maintained by a never-ending series of explosions. All the great activities of the body, those of the muscles and nerve cells, and above all, those of the brain, owe their existence to the explosions of nitrogen in the protein element. Dr. Crile relegated to a secondary position the role played by the sun and its radiation in life's processes..."



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

May 18--

May 18--Livestock at Chicago: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$6.50-\$9.25; cows good \$4.25-\$5.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5.50-\$7.00; vealers good and choice \$4.75-\$5.75; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.75-\$6.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$3.40-\$3.75; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$3.60-\$3.75; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$3.50-\$3.75; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$2.00-\$3.00. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down Shorn \$8.15-\$8.70.

Grain: No.1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap. 91-1/8-95-1/8¢; No.2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 84-7/8-88-7/8¢; No.2 HdWr.\* K.C. 83-85¢; Chi. 92¢; St.Louis 87 1/2¢ (Nom); No.2 S.R.Wr. St.Louis 86 1/2¢; No.1 W. Wh. Portland 73 1/2¢; No.2 rye, Minneap. 56-5/8-58-5/8¢; No.2 yellow corn, K.C. 48 3/4-50 1/4¢; St.Louis 52 1/2¢-53¢; No.3 yellow, Chi. 50 1/2¢ (Nom); St.Louis 53¢; No.3 white oats, Minneap. 33 1/4-33 3/4¢; K.C. 35 1/2-36 1/2¢; Chi. 35 3/4-36¢; St.Louis 36 1/2¢; Choice malting barley, Minneap. 76-77¢; No.1 flaxseed, Minneap. \$1.87-\$1.91.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes ranged \$3.50-\$5.25 per double-head barrel in eastern cities. Alabama sacked Bliss Triumphs \$1.75-\$2.25 per 100-pounds in city markets; mostly \$1.30 f.o.b. Mobile. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$1.35-\$1.60 in eastern cities; 90¢-\$1 f.o.b. Presque Isle. California Salmon Meat cantaloupes \$2-\$2.75 per standard crate of 45 melons in consuming centers; \$1-\$1.10 f.o.b. Brawley. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions ranged 65¢-\$1.25 per 50-pound sack in city markets; 65¢-70¢ f.o.b. Coastal Bend Section. Mississippi Round type cabbage \$1.50-\$2 per lettuce crate in a few cities; 75¢-80¢ f.o.b. Crystal Springs. New York, U.S. No.1, 2 1/2 inch minimum Baldwin apples \$1.40-\$1.60 per bushel basket in Pittsburgh and Cincinnati; \$1.45-\$1.55 f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 10 points to 11.43¢ per lb. On the same day one year ago the price was 8.32¢. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 10 points to 11.45¢ and on the New Orleans Exchange declined 13 points to 11.41¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 24 1/2¢; 91 score, 23 3/4¢; 90 score, 23 1/4¢. Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 13 to 13 3/4¢; S. Daisies, 13 1/2 to 13 3/4¢; Y. Americas, 13 3/4¢. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 18 1/2-20 1/2¢; Standards, 18¢; Firsts, 16-16 1/4¢. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.



# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LIII, No. 44

Section 1

May 22, 1934

## AMENDMENTS TO THE AAA

Amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment Act were favorably reported yesterday by the Senate Agriculture Committee. The vote was reported by committee members at 9 to 3. The amendments approved would limit the Secretary's power to fix quotas affecting the producer of rice, milk and its products, peanuts, flax, dry edible beans, vegetables, fruits, nuts and naval stores. (A.P.)

## LIVESTOCK MORTGAGES

The Federal Emergency Relief Administration said yesterday it would force a 2-year moratorium on livestock mortgages in an effort to aid drought-stricken farmers. Relief Administrator Hopkins conferred with President Roosevelt and assured him that all demands for drought aid could and would be met. He disclosed that creditors holding mortgages on livestock in the drought areas where the FERA is supplying feed must formally agree to stay foreclosure for two years or the relief organization will no longer feed the stock. (Press.)

## DROUGHT IN U.S.S.R.

Communist party chiefs yesterday started a far-flung war on the drought which menaces the Russian wheat fields, says a Rostov report to the Associated Press. In the Azov-Black Sea region the party chief of the regional agricultural department, carrying out instructions from Moscow, ordered a mobilization of all city and village fire departments and started concentrating all available barrels at strategic points in the fields. Both winter and summer crops, the party chief said, are "in sad condition and getting yellow because of lack of moisture."

## BANK DEPOSIT MEASURE

The House Banking and Currency Committee reported favorably yesterday a revised bank deposit guarantee bill to which was added a provision authorizing the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation to take over the assets of banks closed since December 31, 1929, at a cost not to exceed \$1,000,000,000. Funds for the undertaking would be provided by the issuance of FDIC debentures and other bonds and by increasing the Federal bank guarantee insurance from \$2,500 to \$5,000 after July 1. (New York Times.)

## RFC REPORT

Loans and commitments authorized by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation during March totaled \$230,953,362, and \$78,395,838 was repaid during the month, the corporation's report to Congress showed yesterday. Chairman Jones made available for the first time a detailed list of 2,703 loans authorized, aggregating \$788,000,000, to 2,110 closed banks and mortgage loan companies. Of this amount pledged for liquidating deposits, \$510,000,000 has already been disbursed. (New York Times.)



## Section 2

Wild-Life  
Diseases

"Never before has there been so much public interest in wild life conservation and wild life restoration as there is at the present time," says Veterinary Medicine <sup>for June</sup> "...In the bills passed by Congress and the commissions organized to carry out their provisions not much has been said about disease control, but that may be expected to come later, since contrary to what formerly was supposed, it is now known that wild animals and wild fowl suffer from infectious diseases much as do domestic animals and birds. The control of destructive contagious diseases and parasitisms among game animals, wild fowl and fish will require specialized veterinary service, for which ambitious members of the profession might well take steps to prepare themselves. Unfortunately, this branch of veterinary service has received too little attention in the veterinary colleges in the past; but it is stated that at least one of them (Iowa) will include an elective course in the diseases of game animals and game birds next year."

Lucerne in  
England

H. E. Woodman, School of Agriculture, Cambridge, England, writing on "The Composition and Feeding Value of Lucerne" in the Journal of the Ministry of Agriculture (May) says: "...A new factor that has arisen in English rural life, however, may lead to a big increase in the acreage devoted to the lucerne crop. This is the recent establishment in this country of the American practice of drying lucerne by artificial means and grinding the dried produce to a meal. Lucerne meal made in this way has already acquired considerable popularity as an ingredient of poultry foods, and its possible uses in other directions are of interest alike to practical and scientific men. If this new development makes headway, it is obvious that very large areas of this leguminous crop will have to be grown to serve the needs of the industry. In this connexion it is desirable to point out that if the artificial drying of young grass for use as a concentrate in winter feeding is to be placed on a commercial footing, as has been suggested on the basis of the Cambridge pasture investigations, it would be an advantageous if this process were to go hand in hand with lucerne drying, since such a combination of interests would constitute an insurance against a possible uneconomical working of the drying plant in seasons when grass is relatively scarce as a consequence of drought..."

Farming in  
the U.S.S.R.

William Stoneman, Moscow correspondent of the Chicago Daily News, writing in Successful Farming (May) on "Farming Under the Bolsheviki", says: "...Agriculturists are now being trained in agricultural schools in increasing numbers. The production of consumers' goods is slowly increasing and the time may come within a year or so when the peasant's paper ruble will have an increased buying power. At the present moment, this would appear to be a most vital goal for the government to attain. The tattered peasantry needs clothes and boots and buttons and it is willing to work for them; unless it can get them it is not willing to work properly, even under compulsion. Collective farms in the Far Eastern province have been freed from the state grain tax and compulsory government grain contracts for a period of 10 years, while collectives in a large part of the trans-Baikal region and the Buryat-Mongol autonomous republic have been accorded similar privileges for six years..."



**Foreign Trade in Cottons**      Commenting on the competition between British and Japanese exporters of cotton goods, and the fact that the British colonies have been authorized to fix import quotas for Japanese goods, the New York Cotton Exchange Service says it is not expected that this action will affect materially the total volume of Japanese cloth exports, since the amount of the annual cloth exports from Japan to the British colonies has been relatively small, and Japan hopes to offset these losses by increased exports elsewhere. "Japanese exports of cotton cloth registered a decline during April from the record high level reached in March," says the service, "but the decline was about in line with the usual seasonal change from March to April. April cloth exports totaled 193,000,000 square yards as compared 223,000,000 in March and 162,000,000 in April last year. April exports were 13.5 percent less than in March, but were 19.1 percent larger than in April last year..." (Wall Street Journal.)

**Food Labeling in England**      An editorial in Food Manufacture (London) for May, on labeling food, says: "A Departmental Committee in this country has drafted its report, and new legislation upon food qualities and food contents will probably be recommended. The object of the committee was to consider 'whether it is desirable that the law relating to the composition and descriptions of articles of food should be altered so as to enable definitions or standards to be prescribed, and, if so, to recommend what alterations of the law are required'. According to a Times correspondent, the report, which is unanimous, advises that Parliament shall empower the Minister of Health to make orders as to the contents and labeling of particular foods upon the findings of an advisory committee which shall go into full consultation with the interests affected and shall hear evidence....At present there are very few articles of food the sale of which is controlled by standard. The dairy products--milk, cream, butter, and margarine--appear to be the only ones, and there are undoubtedly many others, such as bread, jam, meat paste, egg powder, and custard powder, to mention but a few, that might come under definite control..."

**Heavy Hydrogen Research**      Direct proof of the synthesis of matter has been brought to light by the discovery of a new heavy, heavy hydrogen atom of mass three. The discovery resulted from experiments by Profs. Gaylord P. Harnwell, Henry D. Smyth and Walker Bleakney, all of the Princeton University Department of Physics. Through these experiments there have been found minute traces of this very heavy variety of hydrogen of mass three in a sample of almost pure hydrogen of mass two supplied by Prof. Hugh Taylor of the Department of Chemistry. The Princeton scientists were able to do this by using a mass-spectrograph of very high sensitivity recently constructed in the Palmer Physical Laboratory at Princeton. This apparatus is capable of detecting one part of hydrogen of mass three in a million of mass two and in the sample analyzed actually recorded one part in two hundred thousand. This experiment has served to prove the existence of this third isotype of hydrogen in a stable form in nature and has given an estimate of its abundance. Apparently it is present in less than one part in a billion of ordinary hydrogen. The positive discovery of the third kind of hydrogen, 300 percent as heavy as the ordinary kind, will rank with the discovery in 1931 that there is a double-weight hydrogen, deuterium. (Science Service.)



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

May 21, 1934--Livestock at Chicago: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$6.50-\$9.25; cows good \$4.25-\$5.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5.65-\$7.00; vealers good and choice \$5.00-\$6.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.75-\$6.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$3.35-\$3.70; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$3.50-\$3.70; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$3.40-\$3.65; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$2.00-\$3.00. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down Shorn \$8.35-\$8.70.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap. 92-5/8-96-5/8¢; No. 2 Am.Dur.\*Minneap. 85½-89½¢; No. 2 Hd.Wr.\* K.C. 83½-85¢; Chi. 91¼-91¾¢; St. Louis 88½-88¾¢; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 88½-88¾¢; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 73¢; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 57¼-59¼¢; No. 2 yellow corn, K. C. 50-50½¢; St. Louis 53½-54¢; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 52½¢; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 34¼-34¾¢; K.C. 34½-35¢; Chi. 36-36½¢; St. Louis 37-37½¢; Choice malting barley, Minneap. 76-78¢; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. \$1.88-\$1.92.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes ranged \$4.50-\$5.25 per double-head barrel in eastern cities. Alabama and Louisiana sacked Bliss Triumphs \$1.60-\$2 per 100 pounds in city markets; \$1.10-\$1.15 f.o.b. Mobile. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$1.35-\$1.60 in eastern cities; 95¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions ranged 75¢-\$1.15 per 50-pound sack in consuming centers, low as 65¢-90¢ in New York City; 50¢-60¢ f.o.b. cash track Coastal Bend Section. Mississippi Round type cabbage \$1.25-\$2 per lettuce crate in terminal markets. North Carolina Round type \$0.75-\$1.12½ per 1½-bushel hamper in a few cities. California Salmon Meat cantaloupes \$2-\$2.75 per standard crate of 45 melons in city markets; \$1.25-\$1.75 f.o.b. Brawley. North Carolina Klondikes and Missionary strawberries brought \$1.50-\$3.50 per 32-quart crate in the East; \$2-\$2.75 f.o.b. Wallace on auction sales and \$2.25-\$3 f.o.b. auction at Chadbourne. New York U.S. No. 1, 2½ inch minimum Baldwin apples \$1.55-\$1.65 per bushel basket in Pittsburgh and Cincinnati; \$1.50-\$1.60 f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 10 points to 11.38¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 8.19¢. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 10 points to 11.39¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 8 points to 11.39¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 24½¢; 91 Score, 24¢; 90 Score, 23¼¢. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 13¾ to 14¼¢; S. Daisies, 14 to 14¼¢; Y. Americas, 14 to 14¼¢. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 18 to 20¢; Standards, 17½¢ inside; Firsts, 15¾¢ inside. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.



# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LIII, No. 45

Section 1

May 23, 1934

**COTTON PLANT LIMITATION** Beginning June 4 the cotton textile industry will limit the use of its productive machinery to 75 percent of the present maximum hours for an emergency period of 12 weeks, General Johnson announced yesterday. Under the ruling the cotton textile industry, which has been operating machinery for 80 hours a week, will be limited to 60 hours a week. Employees have been engaged on the basis of a 40-hour week. Reducing the employees in proportion to reduction of the machine hours would mean that they would work 30 hours a week. (New York Times.)

**DAIRY INDUSTRY INVESTIGATION** National investigations of the milk and dairy producing and distributing industries and of widespread violations of the prevailing wage law are provided for in resolutions on which sponsors will seek favorable action before the Senate Committee on Audit and Control of Expenditures today by Senator James F. Byrnes (Democrat), South Carolina, chairman. (Press.)

**NEW YORK MILK PRICES** Mayor LaGuardia of New York warned members of the Milk Advisory Board yesterday that the increase of one cent in retail prices of milk, proposed some weeks ago by the Division of Milk Control, could not be borne by New York City residents. "There is too much unemployment in the city to permit any increase in retail milk prices," he said. "I am confident that a plan will be worked out under which milk will be sold to the needy at cheaper prices than at present." (NYTimes)

**AUSTRALIAN WHEAT PLAN** Premier Richard L. Butler of South Australia, addressing an audience of farmers yesterday, suggested the Federal Government borrow 30,000,000 pounds to relieve wheat farmers of a portion of their mortgages, says an Adelaide report to the New York Times. First mortgages on wheat-growing lands in Australia at present total 150,000,000 pounds. It is understood Premier Butler intends to submit such a scheme to the Federal Wheat Commission.

**TARIFF ON APPLES** Importers of American apples are seeking an extension of the lower tariff rates which expire May 31, says a Paris report to the Associated Press. Fifteen hundred to 2,000 tons of apples, which it was feared would rot on the wharves at Havre, are being gradually admitted outside the quota as otherwise they would represent a dead loss to the French importers who bought them before they knew of the quota restrictions. The importers also are seeking an increase in the quota, as the market is absorbing 1,500 tons a week while the quota figures are for 1,200 tons weekly.



## Section 2

Farm Price  
Studies in  
Germany

K.A.H. Murray, Agricultural Economics Research Institute, University of Oxford (England), writes in the Journal of the Ministry of Agriculture (May) on "The Study of Agricultural Prices in Germany". He says: "...The German system of price collection has its own characteristic features. Two main bodies are concerned with the collection and dissemination of agricultural prices: the National Bureau of Statistics; and the Union of Agricultural Chambers, which includes a special department for price statistics (Die Preisberichtsstelle). The collection of statistics by the Preisberichtsstelle is undertaken chiefly for advisory work to acquaint farmers with the current market price situation, and to help the individual farmer in buying and selling, rather than for the purpose of further price analysis. It obtains its data first hand from some 2,000 farmers in different parts of the country; the statistics are therefore <sup>almost</sup> unique in that they yield the prices received on the farm and not at some later state in distributive channels. The data on sales and purchases are collected according to commodities, grouped into districts, and averaged, and a report is then sent back to the farmer giving his own price along with the average price for similar grades of a commodity within the area, the prices given by the different types of buyers, cooperatives, commission agents, brokers, breweries and the like, as well as estimates of production, numbers of livestock, farm stocks, production intentions and outlook information. The information is collected yearly, quarterly, monthly, weekly and, for some commodities, even daily. It is distributed at similar periods by means of special publications, news sheets, periodicals, the daily press, telephone and radio.

Food  
Consumption

Food consumption of the country is running greater than a year ago on a tonnage basis, despite the Department of Commerce reports of a drop in chain stores, according to the American Institute of Food Distribution. Retail food sales in April, according to the Department of Commerce, using reports from companies operating 70 percent of the chain grocery stores, were 6 percent greater than last April in dollar volume but off 3 percent in tonnage. The estimated decline in tonnage was reached by the government staff through computing from the 10 percent increase in retail food prices as estimated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The food institute record shows that the total dollar volume of food sales at retail was advancing sharply in comparison with 1933 until about the middle of March. Then there was a slight decline and now this total is running on an approximately straight line but with a fractional upward tendency because of the favorable food consumption in most cities and especially in rural communities.

Poultry  
Management

Arthur G. Ruston, University of Leeds, England, writing on "Recent Modifications in Poultry Management" in the Farm Economist (England) for April, says: "During the last 14 or 15 years the Agricultural Economics Department of Leeds University has had under observation on a number of farms in Yorkshire the records of 113,976 laying birds, and in recent years an average of about 12,000 per annum...The



number of birds kept has increased from 87 per 100 acres of crops and grass in 1920-21 to 239 per 100 acres of crops and grass in 1932-33, an increase of roughly 175 percent. Younger birds are now being kept and culled much more drastically, while 3 and 4 year old birds of the barn door type, which formed a large proportion of the flocks 10 to 15 years ago, are now almost unknown...Perhaps the most striking modification in the management of the poultry is the feeding. There appears to have been very little alteration in the actual quantity of concentrated foods fed to the birds, but there has been a considerable change in the type of foods used. In 1919-20, 90 percent of the total food fed was in the form of grain, 9 percent consisted of milling offals and less than 1 percent was in protein feeds. Minerals were absent...These defects have, to a large extent, been rectified by the use of protein foods, such as fish meal, meat meal, dried milk and soya bean meal, by the addition of minerals, by an increasing use of maize products, and lately by an increase in the use of balanced proprietary foods..."

**Steel Roads**                      "The United States Consul at Frankfort-on-Main reports in Germany                      that the utilization of steel in the construction of Germany's projected vast network of modern motor highways is being urged, and an experimental company has been formed for conducting practical tests with roads embodying steel construction," says Roads and Road Construction (May 1). "A stretch of road along the Rhine at Dusseldorf has been made available for a test road. Based upon mass production, it is estimated that German steel mills could offer the steel grating excluding undersurface for from 7.50 to 8.50 marks per square metre. Aside from the reasonable initial cost, producers claim that steel built roads would have a life duration of between 15 and 20 years..."

**Timber Under**                      Protection of timber resources under a provision of the  
**NRA Code**                      lumber and timber products code will give jobs to about 120,-  
   000 workers, General Johnson announced recently. Employment  
will be provided in districts where the country's 400,000,000 acres of timber are located. Of the workers employed it is estimated that about 100,-000 will be hired by private industry and 20,000 by the government. Mobile fire fighting units must be provided under the code, General Johnson said, and the debris known as "slash and slag" usually left after logging operations will have to be removed. . Locomotives used in logging operations are required to be equipped with apparatus to arrest sparks and their engineers are to be restricted as to the places for dumping fires. (New York Times.)

**Pear "Sports"**                      Giant pears, borne as sports on big-leaved, big-flowered branches developing on otherwise normal trees, owe their greater size to a doubling of the number of chromosomes, the hereditary-carrying structures within the nuclei of their cells, according to a report from the department of genetics, Carnegie Institution of Washington, presented to the National Academy of Sciences by Drs. J.L. Cartledge, A.D. Shamel and A.F. Blakeslee. (Science Service.)



### Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

May 22, 1934--Livestock at Chicago: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$6.25-\$9.25; cows good \$4.00-\$5.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5.50-\$6.75; vealers good and choice \$5.50-\$6.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.50-\$6.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$3.35-\$3.70; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$3.55-\$3.75; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$3.50-\$3.75; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$2.00-\$3.00. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down Shorn \$8.50-\$9.00.

Grain: No.1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap.  $92\frac{1}{2}$ - $96\frac{1}{2}\phi$ ; No.2 Am.Dur.\*Minneap.  $85\frac{1}{8}$ - $89\frac{1}{8}$ ; No.2 Hd.Wr.\* K.C.  $82\frac{1}{2}$ - $84\frac{3}{4}\phi$ ; Chi.  $91\frac{1}{2}\phi$ ; St.Louis  $88\frac{1}{2}\phi$  (Nom); No.2 S.R.Wr. St.Louis  $88\phi$ ; No.1 W.Wh. Portland  $72\frac{1}{2}\phi$ ; No.2 rye, Minneap.  $57\frac{5}{8}$ - $59\frac{5}{8}\phi$ ; No.2 yellow corn, K.C.  $50\frac{1}{2}$ - $50\frac{1}{2}\phi$ ; St.Louis  $53\frac{1}{2}$ - $54\phi$ ; No.3 yellow, Chi.  $52\frac{1}{4}$ - $52\frac{1}{2}\phi$ ; No.3 white oats, Minneap.  $34\frac{3}{4}$ - $35\frac{1}{4}\phi$ ; K.C.  $33\frac{3}{4}$ - $35\phi$ ; Chi.  $36\frac{1}{2}$ - $37\phi$ ; St.Louis  $37\phi$  (Nom); Choice malting barley, Minneap.  $77\frac{1}{2}$ - $79\phi$ ; No.1 flaxseed, Minneap.  $\$1.87\frac{1}{2}$ - $\$1.91\frac{1}{2}$ .

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes \$4.25-\$5.25 per double-head barrel in the East. South Carolina Cobblers \$3.75-\$4.75 per stave barrel in eastern cities. Alabama sacked Bliss Triumphs \$1.50-\$2 per 100 pounds in city markets; \$1-\$1.05 f.o.b. Mobile. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$1.30-\$1.60 in eastern cities; 90¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions 65¢-\$1.15 per 50-pound sack in consuming centers; cash track 50¢-55¢ f.o.b. Coastal Bend Section. California Salmon Meat cantaloupes \$1.92-\$2.50 per standard crate of 45 melons in city markets; \$1.50-\$1.75 f.o.b. Brawley. Mississippi Round type cabbage \$1.25-\$1.75 per lettuce crate in terminal markets; 70¢-80¢ f.o.b. Crystal Springs. New York, U.S. #1,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inch minimum Baldwin apples \$1.60-\$1.65 per bushel basket in Pittsburgh and Cincinnati; \$1.50-\$1.55 f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 4 points to 11.34¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 8.52¢. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 4 points to 11.35¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 4 points to 11.35¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score,  $24\frac{3}{4}\phi$ ; 91 score,  $24\frac{1}{2}\phi$ ; 90 score,  $24\phi$ . Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats,  $13\frac{3}{4}$  to  $14\frac{1}{4}\phi$ ; S. Daisies, 14 to  $14\frac{1}{4}\phi$ ; Y.Americas, 14 to  $14\frac{1}{4}\phi$ . Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 18 to 20¢; Standards,  $17\frac{1}{2}$  to  $17\frac{3}{4}\phi$ ; Firsts,  $15\frac{3}{4}\phi$ , inside. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.



# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LIII, No. 46

Section 1

May 24, 1934

**INDUSTRIES** Providing \$440,000,000 of new credit to small factories  
**LOAN BILL** and businesses throughout the country and releasing \$75,000,000 as loans to school districts for relief of unpaid teachers, the direct loans-to-industries bill was passed late yesterday by the House by a standing vote of 178 to 6. The measure now goes to conference with the Senate, which passed it on May 14. As it left the upper house the bill provided \$530,000,000, of which \$280,000,000 was to come from the Federal reserve banks and \$250,000,000 from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The House amended the bill, reducing the Federal reserve funds to \$140,000,000 and increasing the RFC contribution to \$300,000,000. (Baltimore Sun.)

**DROUGHT** Drought conditions, storm aftermaths and rural poverty  
**RELIEF** were pictured at Kansas City yesterday by relief workers from a score of States as they presented pleas for Government aid to Relief Administrator Hopkins. Rehabilitation of rural families beleaguered by untoward weather conditions, crop failures and depressed prices of farm products was described by workers as one of the most important problems laid before Hopkins. (A.P.)

**NATIONAL** Endorsement of the basic proposals of the Administra-  
**HOUSING BILL** tion's national housing bill was given by the durable goods industries, speaking through Lewis H. Brown, before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee yesterday. He said that "this is the greatest single step that can be taken toward bringing about recovery by stimulating sales and increasing employment directly in the durable goods industries and specifically in one of the country's basic industries--construction and building." (New York Times.)

**FRB REPORT** Reflecting gains in the iron and steel, automobile and meat-packing industries, the volume of manufacturing activity increased during April, the Federal Reserve Board announced in its monthly business review yesterday. Employment and payrolls continued to increase, a tendency noticed in the last few months, but the output at mines declined. The general level of commodity prices remained substantially unchanged. The combined index of industrial production remained practically unchanged in April at 85 percent of the 1923-1925 average. (New York Times.)

**CANADIAN PULP** Control of the Canadian pulp and paper industry by means  
**AND PAPER** of a quota system on the raw product, to be imposed by provincial governments, was proposed yesterday by Sir Herbert Holt, president of the Royal Bank of Canada, testifying before a subcommittee of the House of Commons committee on banking and commerce. (Canadian Press.)



## Section 2

U.S. Flax  
Production

"During recent months there has been a revival of interest in the subject of flax production, preparation and utilization in the United States," says Cotton for May. "...The Textile Foundation has decided to launch a series of investigations and experiments ranging through the field of production, machine and chemical preparation, utilization in the manufacture of paper, and the production of linen fabrics on cotton mill machinery. American-grown flax will not interfere with cotton but may supplant some of the raw flax imported into the United States for manufacture into certain products. H. H. Willis, dean of the textile school of Clemson College, South Carolina, will devote part of his time to correlating the different activities. A limited amount of pedigreed flax seed has been obtained and arrangements made for its planting in different localities of Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee."

Clean Milk  
in England

The London correspondent of the Journal of the American Medical Association says in the May 19 issue: "Sir Hilton Young, minister of Health, received a deputation from the Young People's League of Health to urge the importance of securing a supply of clean and safe milk. Unfortunately the existing milk supply was not safe. From 3 to 15 percent of samples were found contaminated with tubercle bacilli. Even 'certified milk' had been found to contain them. Contaminated milk was also responsible for the spread of other diseases such as undulant fever and scarlet fever. The cleaning up of herds was a long process and, for the present, milk other than 'certified milk' and 'grade A' (tuberculin tested) milk should be pasteurized...It would be advantageous if the tuberculin testing of cattle could be carried out free of charge and if the several grades of milk could be replaced by one single grade of tuberculin tested milk...The minister of health agreed that it was necessary (1) to do everything possible to remove infection from herds, and (2) to take steps for the protection of milk. The government was prepared to provide a sum not exceeding \$3,750,000 in aid of a campaign for securing a purer milk supply..."

Production  
Credit Loans

The average size loan obtained by farmers this spring from the 650 production credit associations throughout the United States has been \$501, according to the Production Credit Division of the Farm Credit Administration. The average amount of the individual production loan by districts ranges from \$260 to \$2,700, but the average for the entire country as reported by the 12 Federal intermediate credit banks, which discount for the associations, is slightly over \$501. Most of the loans made so far by the newly organized associations have been crop production and livestock loans, with maturities usually less than 12 months. Up to May 12, the Federal intermediate credit banks made over 71,000 loans and approvals for the associations, aggregating \$36,000,000. On that date, about \$20,000,000 had been advanced to farmers through the associations and most of the balance of \$16,000,000 consists of money allotted for future advances to farmers who are getting their loans in installments.



Gold Prices and Commodities      A steady and parallel rise in the price of gold and commodities since the opening of the administration's gold buying policy was shown in a report by Prof. George F. Warren and Prof. Frank A. Pearson of Cornell University, says an Ithaca (N.Y.) report to the Associated Press. "The advance in commodity prices from February 1933 to February 1934 was 67 percent," they state. "The price of gold was raised 69 percent. It will be observed that nearly every change in the price of gold has been accompanied by a change in commodity prices. Both prices of gold and prices of commodities have followed a steadier course since the gold buying policy (of the United States) was established, except for a short period at the beginning." Calling attention to France, which still is on the gold standard, the professors say: "Prices of 45 commodities in France declined 1 percent during the year; common stocks declined 9 percent; railway bonds 4 percent, and 3 percent rentes 10 percent. The growing seriousness of the continued deflation is causing severe unrest in France."

Hay Fever and Insecticides      Hay feverites who owe their suffering to the ragweed pollens should keep away from insecticides made from pyrethrum, warns Dr. Samuel M. Feinberg of Chicago. Out of 225 persons who start sneezing when the late summer breezes blow ragweed pollen about, 104 were sensitive to commercial pyrethrum, skin tests showed. Insect powders and sprays containing pyrethrum may bring on attacks of hay fever in these persons outside the ragweed season, Dr. Feinberg reported to the American Medical Association. Pyrethrum flowers are distinctly related to the ragweeds. One part of pyrethrum, the agent that kills insects, is poisonous when taken by mouth. Another part of it may cause skin irritation in persons handling it, gardeners or those working in the factories where the insect powders and sprays are made. The third part is allergen, and this is the part that can produce hay fever in a sensitive person who is unlucky enough to get some of it up his nose. (Science Service.)

American Scientific Literature      American scientific literature, particularly medical works, is rapidly gaining ground in the Baltic regions owing to the excessive cost of German handbooks and reviews, says a Helsingfors (Finland) report to the New York Times. University libraries have been compelled drastically to reduce purchases of German books, including standard works which hitherto have been largely used, and prominent scientists declare this tendency is apt to deprive Germany of her old scientific hegemony there. Public libraries are now turning their attention mainly to American and British scientific literature, and booksellers also report a growing trend toward American works of many descriptions, especially among physicians and engineers, reviews being particularly sought. It is evident that general interest in American scientific achievements is increasing in the Baltic countries and a growing number of students learning English indicates <sup>that</sup> a scientific orientation toward the Anglo-Saxon world finds strong support in the rising generation.

-----



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

May 23, 1934--Livestock at Chicago: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$6.00-\$9.60; cows good \$3.75-\$5.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5.00-\$6.50; vealers good and choice \$5.50-\$6.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.50-\$6.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$3.25-\$3.60; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$3.50-\$3.65; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$3.40-\$3.65; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$2.00-\$2.90. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down Shorn \$8.65-\$9.15.

Grain: No.1 D.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap. 93-1/8-97-1/8¢; No.2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 84<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>-88<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>¢; No.2 Hd.Wr.\* K.C. 84-85<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>¢; Chi. 90<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>¢ (Nom); St.Louis 89¢ (Nom); No.2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 88¢ (Nom); No.1 W. Wh. Portland 72<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>¢; No.2 rye, Minneap. 57-7/8-59-7/8¢; No.2 yellow corn, K.C. 50<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>-50<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>¢; St. Louis 53<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>-53<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>¢; No.3 yellow, Chi. 52<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>-52<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>¢; No.3 white oats, Minneap. 34<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>-35<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>¢; K.C. 34-35<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>¢; Chi. 35<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>-35<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>¢; St.Louis 37<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>¢; Choice malting barley, Minneap. 78-79¢; No.1 flaxseed, Minneap. \$1.88-\$1.92.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes brought \$3.75-\$5 per double-head barrel in the East. South Carolina Cobblers \$3.75-\$4.25 per stave barrel in a few cities. Alabama and Louisiana sacked Bliss Triumphs ranged \$1.50-\$2.10 per 100 pounds in city markets; mostly \$1 f.o.b. Mobile, Ala., and Houma, La. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$1.25-\$1.55 in eastern cities; mostly 85¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions ranged 65¢-\$1.25 per 50-pound sacks in consuming centers. Mississippi Pointed type cabbage brought \$1-\$1.85 per lettuce crate in city markets. California Salmon Meat cantaloupes sold at \$2-\$2.50 per standard crate of 45 melons in terminal markets; \$1.50-\$1.75 f.o.b. Brawley. Virginia U.S. No.1, 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> inch minimum Yellow Newtown apples \$1.75-\$2 per bushel basket in New York City. New York Baldwins \$1.65-\$1.75 in Pittsburgh; \$1.55 f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets unchanged at 11.34¢ per lb. On the same day last year the price was 8.49¢. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 1 point to 11.34¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 3 points to 11.32¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 24<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>¢; 91 score, 24¢; 90 score, 23<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>¢. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 13<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>-14<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>¢; S. Daisies, 14-14<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>¢; Y. Americas, 14-14<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>¢. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 18-20¢; Standards, 17<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>-17<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>¢; Firsts, 15<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>¢. (Prepared by BAE)

---

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.



# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LIII, No. 47

Section 1

May 25, 1934

TOBACCO TAXES                      The House Ways and Means Committee unexpectedly last night recommended a 40 percent horizontal cut in tobacco taxes as a "relief" measure for tobacco growers and consumers. The committee accepted without change a subcommittee report urging an immediate reduction, and aimed at slashing the price of standard brand cigarettes to 10 cents a package, and cheaper grades to "2 for 15." (Press.)

TB TESTING IN NEW YORK              Charles H. Baldwin, New York State Commissioner of Agriculture, yesterday announced that he had ordered that the testing of dairy cattle for tuberculosis be suspended on June 1. "We are taking this action," said Mr. Baldwin, "because of the unusual conditions which make it evident that there is a possibility of a severe shortage of milk within a comparatively short time." The commissioner said that reports indicate that meadows and pastures have suffered the worst from winter damage since 1882. (New York Times.)

DROUGHT RELIEF PLAN              The Federal Government will begin a direct offensive on drought in stricken Western States at once, Federal Relief Administrator Hopkins announced yesterday. He said the actual drought area to receive aid would be decided by the Department of Agriculture and the Federal Emergency Relief Administration would cooperate with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. (A.P.)

MORTGAGE LOAN INTEREST RATE              In a move to reduce interest rates on home mortgage loans and develop long-term mortgage credit, the 12 regional Federal home loan banks have been authorized to make advances to their 2,484 member financial institutions at rates as low as 4 percent. The maximum is 5 percent and this has been the rate up to this time on all advances. (New York Times.)

U.S. APPLES IN FRANCE              Thousands of cases of apples from the American Northwest, barred from French markets because the import quota of the United States has been exhausted, are rotting on docks at Havre, says a dispatch to the Associated Press. Hundreds of cases already have been dumped into the harbor. Remaining on the docks are 365 tons of apples largely from the State of Washington and valued by importers at more than \$30,000.



## Section 2

"Social  
Research"

Alvin Johnson, of the editorial board of Social Research, a new publication, says in a foreword in the first issue: "On rare occasions in literary history a new publication appears, not as a result of long, conscious planning, not a product of particularistic ambitions, but a spontaneous generation within a dominant circle of circumstances. Social Research is such a spontaneous growth. Political revolution on the European continent had expelled from their usual orbits of activity scores and hundreds of the ablest scholars, to whom the scientific world had turned for light upon the problems that harass the whole of mankind. These scholars, representing collectively an important fraction of the world's thinking power, had been divorced from their customary avenues of expression. Nothing could be more natural than the emergence of a new organ of publication at the New School for Social Research, Inc., where the largest organic grouping of continental scholars abroad has been established as a graduate faculty of political and social science....Social Science is an early sign of a coming intellectual movement. The methods employed are obviously continental, the material is of the world at large..."

Rural  
Stock

Walter A. Terpenning, Western State Teachers College, Michigan, writes on Sociology and Social Research (May) on "American Rural Stock." He says in one paragraph: "My most extravagant hope, as far as rural residence is concerned, is that a gradually increasing number of active farmers may take up village residence, and that thereby rural villages may become more ruralized in their interests and may become nuclei for the social organization of rural communities including open-country residents. The basis for my expectation of the fulfillment of this hope is mainly that we already have some fairly successful ventures of the sort made by various isolated religious sects; and that there are now many dairymen, truck gardeners, florists, nurserymen, farm managers, farm laborers, representatives of farmers' organizations, and general farmers, whose holdings are contiguous to or near village limits, who are now village residents. These active farmers are more welcome to villages than are retired farmers, and they will tend to take possession of such villages in the name of the food-producing class. The urban unemployed who are being transported to the country, if settled on isolated farms, are going to find country life lonely. The small holdings on which most of them will be located will allow for a more intimate association, and the scattered ones will tend to gravitate to village residence. The decentralization of industry facilitated by the increasing use of electric power and the more economical living conditions in small communities will bring to village communities some of the urban advantages and make them more attractive as markets and as centers of social organizations."

Water for Deer

Ample water supply for present and future game needs is being provided on the semi-arid south rim of the Grand Canyon through the efforts of the Federal Government in building 15 tanks for storing water. Already five of these tanks have been constructed, the



largest being over 200 feet long. Construction of the tanks, plus a large-scale fencing project under way, will tend to make the south rim country of the Grand Canyon National Park a more secure haven for all forms of native life than has heretofore been possible. The semi-tame herd of deer, the nucleus of which was introduced from the north rim of the canyon by truck and airplane transportation at different periods, is one of the principal beneficiaries of these game-protective measures. (Science Service.)

**Cooperative Egg Marketing** The first Illinois eggs to bear official Government grades have been shipped out of Effingham County at the rate of about 36,000 dozen a week in a new marketing development that has great possibilities for improving quality and price in all poultry areas. The Farmers Equity Union of Effingham County, through the cooperation of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Illinois State Department of Agriculture, obtained the services of a licensed government grader and permission to use the government seals on various grades of egg packs. The graded eggs have been shipped to the New York market at the rate of about three carloads a week. The grading is in line with work which the extension service of the College of Agriculture has been carrying on throughout the State to raise the quality and the value of the Illinois egg crop. Farmers delivering eggs under the new plan get 75 percent of the price of Chicago "firsts" as their initial payment. The remainder of their payment is based upon the grades in which their eggs are placed. The bulk of the top-grade shipments from Effingham County are U.S. Extra. Farmers are getting about 6 cents a dozen more for this grade than the general run of eggs are bringing producers on the local market. (Successful Farming, June.)

**Cotton Textile Code** "Critics should look at the record of the cotton textile industry before hastily concluding that the NRA operates solely to foster monopolies," says an editorial in the Baltimore Sun. "The cotton code has been vigorously administered despite the fact that the industry covers a large number of independent competing units. Some large organizations representing a substantial capital investment are to be found in the cotton textile field, but there is a conspicuous absence of the semimonopolistic domination established in some of our basic industries. Under its code the cotton industry has succeeded in reaching restrictive agreements regarding wages and hours, which the Textile Institute had long tried in vain to secure. Greater equality of working conditions has also been obtained in northern and southern mills, and systematic reduction of output has become feasible. The industry is now preparing to carry out a general curtailment program which will reduce machine working hours about 25 percent for a period of from 4 to 12 weeks. At the same time an effort will be made to retain employees by spreading work while excess stocks of cotton goods are being absorbed. Whether this code succeeds or fails in the long run in improving conditions within the industry, whether one approves or disapproves the general restriction policy, the evidence indicates that it is being generally supported..."



### Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

May 24, 1934--Livestock at Chicago: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$6.00-\$9.60; cows good \$3.75-\$5.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5.00-\$6.50; vealers good and choice \$5.50-\$6.75; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.50-\$6.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$3.25-\$3.60; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$3.45-\$3.60; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$3.35-\$3.60; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$2.00-\$2.90. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down Shorn \$8.25-\$8.75.

Grain: No.1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap.  $93\frac{1}{4}$ - $97\frac{1}{4}\phi$ ; No.2 Am.Dur.\*Minneap.  $85\frac{3}{8}$ - $89\frac{3}{8}\phi$ ; No.2 Hd.Wr.\* K.C.  $84\frac{1}{2}$ - $86\phi$ ; Chi.  $91\frac{1}{4}\phi$ ; St.Louis  $90\phi$ ; No.2 S.R.Wr. St.Louis  $87\frac{1}{2}\phi$ ; No.1 W. Wh.Portland  $72\frac{1}{2}\phi$ ; No.2 rye, Minneap.  $58\frac{1}{8}$ - $60\frac{1}{8}\phi$ ; No.2 yellow corn, K.C.  $50\frac{1}{2}$ - $52\frac{1}{4}\phi$ ; St.Louis  $53\frac{7}{8}$ - $54\frac{1}{4}\phi$ ; No.3 yellow Chi.  $52\frac{1}{2}\phi$ ; No.3 white oats, Minneap.  $35\frac{1}{4}$ - $35\frac{3}{4}\phi$ ; K.C.  $34\frac{1}{2}$ - $35\frac{1}{2}\phi$ ; Chi.  $35\frac{1}{2}$ - $36\frac{1}{2}\phi$ ; St.Louis  $37\frac{1}{2}$ - $37\frac{1}{2}\phi$ ; Choice malting barley, Minneap.  $78\frac{1}{2}$ - $80\phi$ ; No.1 flaxseed, Minneap.  $\$1.88\frac{3}{4}$ - $\$1.92\frac{3}{4}$ .

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes ranged \$3.50-\$5 per double-head barrel in eastern cities. Alabama and Louisiana sacked Bliss Triumphs ranged \$1.50-\$2 per 100 pounds in consuming centers; \$1 f.o.b. Mobile. Maine sacked Green Mountains brought \$1.25-\$1.50 in eastern cities;  $70\phi$ - $75\phi$  f.o.b. Presque Isle. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions ranged  $65\phi$ - $\$1.25$  per 50-pound sack in city markets. California Salmon Meat cantaloupes brought \$2.25-\$3 per standard crate of 45 melons in terminal markets;  $\$1.35$ - $\$1.60$  f.o.b. Brawley. Mississippi Round type cabbage ranged \$1.25-\$1.75 per lettuce crate in consuming centers;  $\$1.65$ - $\$1.70$  f.o.b. Crystal Springs. New York, U.S. No.1,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inch minimum Baldwin apples brought \$1.65-\$1.75 per bushel basket in a few cities;  $\$1.50$ - $\$1.55$  f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 9 points to  $11.25\phi$  per lb. On the same day last year the price was  $8.38\phi$ . July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 9 points to  $11.25\phi$  and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 7 points to  $11.25\phi$ .

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score,  $24\phi$ ; 91 score,  $23\frac{1}{2}\phi$ ; 90 score,  $22\frac{3}{4}\phi$ . Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats,  $13\frac{3}{4}$ - $14\frac{1}{4}\phi$ ; S. Daisies,  $14$ - $14\frac{1}{4}\phi$ ; Y. Americas,  $14$ - $14\frac{1}{4}\phi$ . Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials,  $18$ - $20\phi$ ; Standards,  $17\frac{1}{2}\phi$ ; Firsts,  $15\frac{1}{2}\phi$ . (Prepared by BAE)

---

\*Prices basis ordinary protein



# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LIII, No. 48

Section 1

May 26, 1934

## CANADIAN LOANS

The Canadian Government will follow up the \$50,000,000 loan which it has just arranged to float in London by a series of others this year, says an Ottawa report to the New York Times. It is beginning to be believed that the government has been operating quietly on the London money market to stabilize sales and purchases of sterling and build up the equivalent of an exchange equalization fund. It is admitted that the government is reluctant to increase Canada's heavy indebtedness in New York and does not wish to draw heavily on domestic resources, at least until after this year's wheat has been moved.

## STEEL BOOKINGS INCREASE

Bookings by the steel construction industry in April were 111 percent larger than in the corresponding month of last year, and 33 percent larger than the average during the first quarter of 1934, it was announced yesterday by the American Institute of Steel Construction. Shipments in April were 31 percent larger than in the corresponding month of last year. The institute declared that business in April was the best for any month in the last year and a half. (Press.)

## FRENCH FLOUR MILLS CLOSE

The huge flour mills at Corbeil, the greatest in France, were closed yesterday with numerous others throughout the country, according to a Paris dispatch to the Associated Press. It is understood that all the mills have enormous stocks of flour on hand, so that French farmers will have difficulty in selling the 1934 crop, which promises bumper proportions.

## TROPICAL NATIONAL PARK

Authorization of our first "tropical" national park was completed by Congress yesterday and awaits only the signature of President Roosevelt. Congressional action came with a rush, the Senate passing a bill approved by the House. The park, with an area of 2,500 square miles, will be set up in the Florida Everglades. It will be exceeded in size by the Yellowstone, and will include Cape Sable, the southernmost point of the mainland. The State of Florida will provide the land necessary for the park. The Florida Federation of Women's Clubs has offered to contribute the Royal Palm State Park for inclusion in the national project. (New York Times.)

## U.S. IMPORTS TO ARGENTINA

The United States supplied 14 percent of Argentina's imports during the first four months of this year, compared to 10.75 percent for the corresponding period last year, according to the National Statistical Bureau's monthly report published yesterday, says a Buenos Aires report to the New York Times. The country's exports increased by 31.75 percent and its imports by 15 percent compared to last year.



## Section 2

**Agriculture and Industry** Karl Brandt writes in Social Research (February) on "Toward a Panic-Proof Industrial Structure." He says in part: "The difference between agriculture and industry under the dynamics of the business cycle lies ultimately in the varying capacity for adjustment under changing prices. In all circumstances industry is dependent on a market and may collapse entirely, while agriculture will in some measure be maintained even under the very worst conditions. This contrast between agriculture and industry becomes less marked with progress in the capitalization and industrialization of agriculture. The more completely agriculture is dominated by the aim of producing the largest possible output per man-hour, the less is it fitted to serve as a shock-absorber in time of crisis and depression. Agriculture reacts much more slowly than industry to changing prices, due to the seasonal character of crop production and to the slow turnover of the circulating capital invested in crops and cattle. The statistics of the world depression show, in all countries, how very steady and resistant the agricultural output remains, even under unthinkably bad price conditions, while the industrial output dropped sharply to 30 percent or 40 percent of what it had been during boom times. It will be borne in mind that so much of the farmers' income as comes from sales depends largely on the volume of the payrolls of industrial concerns."

**Wool Cooperative Association** The United Wool Growers Association, which operates in the Southeastern States, marketed 862,00 pounds of wool during the 1933 season, an increase in volume of 261 percent over the previous year, according to the cooperative division of the Farm Credit Administration. Approximately 3,000 wool growers participated in this wool marketing program. The wool marketed by the association in 1933 is reported to have netted its members 30 to 33 cents a pound. The tonnage that the association consigned to the National Wool Marketing Corporation, of which it is a member stockholder, netted the growers an average of 33 cents a pound. Many growers in the association's territory are reported to have sold their wool early in the season for as low as 10 cents a pound, and in adjoining States many county pools sold later in the season for a price that netted growers 25 to 30 cents a pound. A few pool sales netted slightly more than 30 cents.

**Merchandize Sales in Rural Areas** Preliminary estimates on the value of general merchandize sales in small towns and rural areas show a decline from March to April of 11 percent (on a monthly basis without allowance for seasonal favotrs or for the varying number of business days in the respective month), according to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. This compares with the respective corresponding periods of a year previously as follows: April sales were 20 1/2 percent higher, March sales were 65 1/2 percent higher, and the cumulative total for the first four months 40 1/2 percent higher. These estimates are based on figures furnished by three large mail order companies for sales by mail only, and a large group of chain units operating in the small towns and cities of the agricultural regions of the country.



**By-Products of Petroleum** By a "sweating" heat treatment of petroleum, called pyrolysis, chemists are now using former oil waste products to make a variety of alcohols highly desired by the lacquer, paint and varnish industry as solvents; a soap which cleans and lathers instantly in salty ocean water; a disagreeable smelling substance to go into the natural gas supply of homes and thereby make possible the quick detection of a leak; and synthetic rubber compounds resistant to gasoline and other rubber solvents. These new by-products are the "cream" skimmed from the raw "milk" of petroleum by the new field of a study of petroleum derivatives, Carleton Ellis of Montclair, N.J., reported to the American Institute of Chemical Engineers. The heat-treating of petroleum not only produces many of the important hydrocarbons found in coal tar on which that giant chemical industry is based, but the presence of these hydrocarbons in gasoline, later obtained from the oil, gives the gasoline a high anti-knock value which enhances its value as a motor fuel. The ability of chemistry to obtain many alcohols from petroleum will free grains and natural foodstuffs from the position of contributors to raw industrial sources to their natural position of foods. "Instead of serving as industrial materials," said Mr. Ellis, "there will be more grain for cattle and cereals, more olive oil for salad dressings, and more vegetable oils for other sorts of cooking. At the moment these prospects may not seem important, but in later years their value should have abundant opportunities to become established."

**Food Labeling in England** "The grave abuses in the adulteration of food which were brought to the light of day by a select committee in 1855 prompted remedial legislation which was largely ineffective until the passing of the comprehensive sale of food and drugs act in 1875," says an editorial in the British Medical Journal (May 12). "The public health (regulations as to food) act of 1907 empowered the central health department to condescend upon more detailed protective measures, and finally in 1928 the food and drugs (adulteration) act consolidated the previous legislation... Now the departmental committee on the composition and description of food, in its report, expresses the view that it is desirable that the law should be altered so as to enable definitions or standards to be prescribed, or declarations of composition to be required, for articles of food other than liquid milk. Enactments along these lines are in operation in foreign countries and in some of the British Dominions. In the South African Union 50 articles of food, and in Canada 150, are defined and standardized..."

**Recreational Park in West Virginia** Presentation to the people of West Virginia of a tract of 3,000 acres of picturesque mountain woodland for use as a recreational park has been announced by H. W. Shawhan, State Commissioner of Conservation. The Federal Government has leased land near the park for a CCC camp. Two hundred foresters will be put to work developing the park. A community service center is to be tested in Welch, typical industrial center of the smaller type, as the latest phase of Federal relief activities. It will be the first project of its kind. (New York Times.)



Congressional Bills (May 18-24)

On May 18 the Senate Com. on Public Lands and Surveys reported out without amendment H.R.5597 to protect permanently the watershed and water supply of Coquille, Oregon (S.Rept.1050). On May 21 the Senate Com. on Ag. and Forestry reported out with amendment S.2462 relating to loans by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in connection with agricultural improvement projects (S.Rept.1071). The House Com. on Ag. reported out without amendment H.R. 9528 to amend sect. 32 of the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of 1933 (H.Rept. 1712). On May 22 the House received a communication from the President transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1935 for the Forest Service for forest-fire cooperation, for \$225,000 (H.Doc.379). The Senate Com. on Ag. and Forestry reported out without amendment the following: S.3521 to facilitate purchase of forest lands under the act approved Mar. 1, 1911 (S.Rept.1077); S.3419 to exempt articles of machinery belting from the tax on floor stocks imposed by the AAA (S.Rept.1081); S.3584 to amend the AAA (S.Rept.1082). The House Com. on Ag. reported out without amendment H.R. 9690 to place the tobacco-growing industry on a sound financial and economic basis, etc. On May 23 the Senate passed without amendment H.J.Res. 345 to provide funds to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out the act approved Apr. 21, 1934, and Apr. 7, 1934, relating respectively to cotton and to cattle and dairy products. The resolution will now go to the President. The Senate Com. on Ag. and Forestry reported out with amendment S.3326 to amend the AAA (S.Rept.1120). On May 24, by a vote of 222 to 145, the House passed H.R.2837 to provide for the establishment of the Everglades National Park in Florida. The Senate Com. on Public Lands and Surveys reported out with amendment H.R.6462 to stop injury to public grazing lands by preventing overgrazing, etc.

Bills and Resolutions Introduced

McNary (S.3642) authorizing the construction of a highway to connect the northwestern part of continental United States with British Columbia, Yukon Territory, and Alaska.

Wheeler (S.J.Res.124) authorizing the Federal Trade Commission to investigate the agricultural income, etc. of producers.

Clark (S.J.Res.126) to provide \$1,000,000 to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with States in control of chinch bugs; ordered to lie on table.

Connally (S.J.Res.127) directing the Secretary of Agriculture to set up a cotton coordinating fact finding commission.

Smith (S.3670) to place the tobacco-growing industry on a sound financial and economic basis, etc.

Wilson (H.R.9753) to provide for relief of farmers in areas suffering actual or potential damages by reason of the execution of the flood control act of May 15, 1928.

Kirksey (H.R.9693) to provide for the reduction of certain taxes on distilled spirits, to encourage the exportation of American grain, etc.; ref. Com. on Ways and Means.

Crowe (H.R.9696) to provide for additional appropriations for public works, to amend the NIRA, etc.; ref. Com. on Ways and Means.

Buck (H.R.9702) authorizing the adjustment of existing contracts for the sale of timber on the national forests.



# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LIII, No. 49

Section 1.

May 28, 1934

**DUTIES ON COTTON RUGS** President Roosevelt, under powers granted in the National Recovery Act, has imposed heavy fees in addition to the duties provided by existing law on imports of cotton rugs and exporters of such rugs from Japan have "indicated to the United States" that they will sharply limit exports to this country, the United States Tariff Commission announced yesterday. The commission's statement attracted wide attention, as this is the first case involving a basic American industry in connection with which it has made such a pronouncement. (New York Times.)

**ARGENTINE WHEAT EXPORTS** The National Grain Board is pushing wheat exports at a rate which indicates that Argentina will ship 30,000,000 tons in excess of her quota by August 1, after her failure to persuade other wheat exporting countries to agree on an increase, according to a Buenos Aires cable to the New York Times. The grain board has a large stock of wheat on hand and is determined to dispose of its holdings at any price as the government is covering the board's losses with profits from its exchange operations.

**GRASSHOPPERS IN CANADA** Battle machinery was being wheeled into action across a 2,000-mile front yesterday to combat countless billions of grasshoppers, starting an attack on crops in the third general infestation in the history of settlement in central North America, says a Winnipeg report to the Associated Press. It is estimated that about 48 per cent of the total yield in Western Canada is menaced, and the present battle to save millions of dollars for agriculturists will be the greatest ever launched. It is believed that the campaign may hold the loss to 10 per cent.

**SOVIET PURCHASES** Soviet Russia will make no more large purchases of goods abroad unless the conditions of the purchases are radically altered and improved, A. P. Rosengoltz, Commisar for Foreign Trade, announced yesterday, according to a Moscow cable to the New York Times. "Should long-term loans with normal rates of interest be offered we shall weigh the conditions and possibly import more," said M. Rosengoltz. "But we will not admit any price increases or high charges for credit, as happened in the past when we were frequently overcharged by artificially raised prices."

**EMPLOYMENT** Approximately 260,000 men and women went back to work during April and the employment gain was continued proportionately during the first part of May, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, announced yesterday. (Press.)



## Section 2

**Recovery in Canada** April business in Canada, on the whole, was more active than for March, which, it will be recalled, showed a very sharp rise from February, states the Bank of Montreal in its monthly review of conditions. Though the advance was not so rapid or general, it says, nothing in the way of a reaction was anywhere indicated, and the trend toward "recovery" may be said to have continued without interruption. External trade made a striking increase in April when imports rose \$14,358,000, or 70 percent over the corresponding month last year, and domestic exports increased \$11,571,000 or 57.5 percent. These figures reveal the largest volume of commerce in April since 1931, attributable in the case of exports largely to the Empire Preferential Tariff Agreements, and in the case of imports to the rising tide of business activity within Canada. Public revenues are participating in the general improvement in trade, says the bank, and moving toward a balanced budget. (Wall Street Journal.)

**Does Science Make Jobs?** Karl T. Compton, writing in Today (May 26) on "Science Makes Jobs", says in part: "...The major result of science is the creation of entirely new industries which not only create a multitude of new jobs but which increase the per capita productivity of men so as, first, to permit of an increasing population which is not limited by starvation and misery and, second, to reduce the hours necessary for men to labor to produce their necessities, and in this way to give them their opportunity to appreciate and experience some of the better opportunities of living which formerly were available only to those of wealth or or politically favored position. Previous to the days of the automobile, the 1900 census lists 976,000 individuals employed in the carriage and wagon industry, as manufacturers, drivers, draymen, livery stable managers, blacksmiths, and so on. Thirty years later, with the advent of the automobile, based on innumerable scientific discoveries and engineering developments, the census lists 2,409,394 individuals engaged in this industry, exclusive of those involved in oil production. These figures have been corrected to allow for the increase in general population in the same interval. They show that while the advent of the automobile produced technological unemployment among carriage and harness makers, yet the net result for labor has been a 250 percent increase in the number of jobs. We frequently hear a great deal about the advent of labor-saving machinery on the road which has thrown out of work many men...Again corrected for increase in general population, the 20 years from 1910 to 1930, which witnessed the development of this labor-saving machinery, show an increase in the number of employees in road construction and repair from 203,000 to 339,000 individuals...Such examples might be cited almost indefinitely..."

**Gas from Coal** A \$5,000,000 corporation has just been formed in Great Britain with the object of erecting and operating a chain of distillation plants for the production of gasoline from coal, according to a London press item, made public by the Commerce Department. The scheme is the culmination of over three years' experimental work in a plant on the Cannock Chase coal field. Gasoline has been produced from coal at this plant and marketed since last September at the rate of 1,000 gallons a day.



Highway to Panama . . . In the relief bill appropriating \$1,300,000,000, there is provision for \$5,000,000 wherewith to begin financing of a first-class highway to Panama, passing through all Central American countries except Belize (British Honduras) and the capitals of all other countries excepting Honduras. It is proposed to use the \$5,000,000 for purchase of road-building machinery, to be lent to Latin-American countries. A great road-building program is under construction in Mexico now, public-spirited capitalists of that country having underwritten the construction for the government. Work is being done on the main highway from Nuevo Laredo to the City of Mexico, and it should be opened this fall. One stretch of about 70 miles involves the virtual blasting of a roadbed from the mountain side. The scenery is said to be unexcelled by any other in the world. The smaller Central American republic hardly have the financial resources to handle so big a project, wherefore it is suggested that the United States lend them the money, in all about \$50,000,000, on condition that United States machinery and (some) materials be used, the highway itself being the security for the loans. The Bureau of Public Roads says: 'The effect of the highway in creating cordial relations, racial understanding and good neighborliness, and in the unlocking of economic wealth now inaccessible, would be tremendous.' Eventually, the highway is expected to reach to Buenos Aires, following the West Coast and crossing the Andes from Chile, at an elevation of probably more than two miles. (Sphere, June.)

Stabilized Soil Roads "Improved technique in building roads of natural soils is being developed," says an editorial in Engineering News-Record (May 24). "By aid of the new science of soil physics, research engineers find that stable road building combinations may be produced from most of the common soils. One of the most thorough of the research activities is described in a series of four articles beginning in this issue. Its results promise to extend materially the range of construction processes available for secondary roads. In the light of present knowledge, stabilized soil construction may be expected to find chief use in connection with subgrades. Again the prime function of the method is to improve the local soils by giving them increased structural integrity through water control and the addition of lacking elements of stability. Bulk replacement of local by non-local materials will probably be worth consideration only in exceptional cases. Most efficient application of soil stabilization requires that it be looked upon not as a final end but as an intermediate step toward further road development..."

Chemical Imports Substantial increases in imports and exports of chemicals and allied products since the beginning of 1934 are indicated by figures made public by C. C. Concannon, chief of the Commerce Department's chemical division. Improvement was general throughout the lists but most noticeable in connection with raw materials used in industry. Imports during the first quarter of the year were valued at \$26,782,000, an increase of 53 percent compared with the corresponding period of 1933, and exports increased 35 percent to a total value of \$29,297,000. Outstanding increases among imports were noted for varnish gums which were 46 percent higher and for fertilizers which increased 67 percent over the first quarter of 1933. (Press.)



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

May 25, 1934--Livestock at Chicago: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$6.00-\$9.60; cows good \$3.75-\$5.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5.25-\$6.50; vealers good and choice \$5.50-\$6.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.50-\$6.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$3.25-\$3.65; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$3.50-\$3.65; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$3.40-\$3.70; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$2.00-\$2.90. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down Shorn \$8.25-\$8.65.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap. 97-3/8-\$1.01-3/8; No. 2 Am. Dur.\* Minneap. 88-3/8-92-3/8¢; No. 2 Hd.Wr.\* K.C. 84-86½¢; Chi. 93¼¢; St. Louis 92¾¢; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 91¼¢ (Nom); No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 74¢; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 60½-63½¢; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 52-53¢; St. Louis 55-55½¢; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 54-54½¢; St. Louis 54½-55¢ (Nom); No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 37-3/8-37-7/8¢; K.C. 34½-36¢; Chi. 36½-37-5/8¢; Choice malting barley, Minneap. 79-81¢; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. \$1.92-\$1.96.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes \$2.87½-\$4.50 per double-head barrel in the East. South Carolina Cobblers \$3-\$4.25 per stave barrel in eastern cities. Alabama and Louisiana sacked Bliss Triumphs ranged \$1.50-\$1.80 per 100 pounds in consuming centers; 90¢ f.o.b. Mobile. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$1.15-\$1.60 in eastern cities; 70¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions ranged 65¢-\$1.25 per 50-pound sack in city markets; asking 60¢-65¢ f.o.b. cash track at Coastal Bend Section. Mississippi Round type cabbage \$1.15-\$1.65 per lettuce crate in terminal markets; 60¢-65¢ f.o.b. Crystal Springs. California Salmon Meat cantaloupes \$2-\$3 per standard crate of 45 melons in city markets; \$1.25-\$1.35 f.o.b. Brawley. New York, U.S. No. 1, 2½ inch minimum, Baldwin apples ranged \$1.65-\$1.75 per bushel basket in a few cities; \$1.50-\$1.55 f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 9 points to 11.34¢ per lb. On the same day last year the price was 8.82¢. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 8 points to 11.33¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 10 points to 11.35¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 23½¢; 91 score, 23¢; 90 score, 22½¢. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 13¾-14¼¢; S. Daisies, 14-14½¢; Y. Americas, 14-14½¢. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 18-20¢; Standards, 17½¢; Firsts, 15½¢. (Prepared by BAE)

---

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.



# DAILY DIGEST

---

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

---

Vol. LIII, No. 50

Section 1

May 29, 1934

**WORLD**                      Argentina's delay in accepting a compromise on her demand  
**WHEAT**                      to exceed her export quota for wheat, allocated under the London agreement of 1933, caused an unexpected postponement of the meeting of international wheat experts scheduled for yesterday to consider how prices of wheat could be improved. The local office of the wheat advisory committee said the postponement was for "only a short time, perhaps merely for a day or two". (New York Times.)

---

**GERMAN**                      Germany yesterday issued new foreign trade regulations  
**TRADE BAN**                  which if continued for any length of time would mark the doom of private import trade in Germany, according to a Berlin wireless to the New York Times. The new regulations slash the allotment of foreign exchange for ordinary imports to 10 percent of the "basic amount", which means 5 percent of the amount spent for foreign goods in 1930. These measures do not mean that Germany will henceforth import only 5 percent of what she imported in 1930. She must still purchase abroad essential raw materials, including cotton, wool and other textile fibers, hides, skins and non-ferrous metals. These have already been placed under government bureaus which work under special foreign exchange regulations and control both importations and the distribution of products.

---

**LIVESTOCK**                  American farmers' incomes from livestock sales to the  
**INCOME**                      packing industry gained \$13,000,000 in April, as compared with April 1933, and \$73,000,000 in the first four months of the year, as compared with the corresponding period last year, Thomas E. Wilson announced yesterday. (Press.)

---

**COCONUT**                      President Roosevelt asked Congress yesterday to reconsider the excise tax on coconut oil, on the ground that this provision of the general revenue act violated the "spirit and intent" of the Philippines independence act. (New York Times.)

---

**SOVIET**                      In its first public admission of drought damage to the  
**BREAD**                      wheat crop, the Soviet government ordered the price of rationed bread increased on June 1, says a Moscow report to the Associated Press. A general raise in salaries and wages of all persons receiving minimum pay also was decreed to offset the higher cost of living.

---

**RFC REPORT**                  Improved business conditions have made it possible for the RFC to end the current fiscal year with loan disbursements of \$1,500,000,000 less than its \$4,000,000,000 budget estimate, Chairman Jesse H. Jones disclosed yesterday. (New York Times.)

---



## Section 2

Organic  
Chemistry

"Short cutting through the long and tortuous paths of nature, the 'superman' of the future may be brought to the world in a few short generations with the aid of organic chemistry," says the Medical Record (May 16). "Prof. Marston T. Bogart, of Columbia University, predicted before the American Chemical Society that man was now on the road to developing greater intelligence by finding artificial means for utilizing potentialities in his brain power, now lying dormant because nature had not provided the means for making it work to its full capacity. Significant steps in this direction have already been made in the last two years in research laboratories in England, Switzerland, Germany, and in the United States. Professor Bogart reported that research had revealed that seven substances in nature, all producing different effects, some essential for life, some destructive, were all derivatives of phenanthrine, the molecule of which is composed of 14 atoms of carbon and 10 atoms of hydrogen...Professor Bogart said that the vast areas of the brain which still present great darkness to the investigator, may be made to respond to substances that would bring out their latent powers. Instead of drugs producing stupor, or bringing to the surface qualities of cruelty and violence, we shall have drugs that will enhance alertness and intelligence, stimulate spiritual qualities, enable the body to utilize all its hidden power without injury to itself, and make it possible for man to attain a greater and keener esthetic enjoyment of life..."

Land Settlement  
in Italy

Wage payments approximating \$98,000,000 at par of exchange have been made possible to Italian workers during the past five years through the Italian government's effort to combat unemployment by the transfer of workers and peasants from congested districts to those which can afford them employment. A special agency of the government, the Commission for Internal Migrations and Land Settlement, is carrying out the work. The annual report reveals that in the 5-year period 1929-33 a total of 1,711,222 workers have been moved to those districts where employment is afforded. It is estimated that these efforts have provided 90,000,000 days of work, representing in wages no less than 1,100,000,000 lire during the 5-year period. One of the major projects of the Italian government has been the reclamation of land, hitherto unsuitable for human habitation. The areas which so far have been made available are furnishing an important outlet for the congested areas. The commission reports that since the second half of 1930 up to the end of 1933 a total of 4,078 families, comprising over 40,000 people, have been permanently settled on reclaimed lands.

Rothamsted  
Station

"The news that the 30,000 pounds to put the Lawes trust in possession of the freehold of Rothamsted has now been secured is good news indeed, and much gratitude is due to Robert MacDougall and the Halley Stewart trust, who have made its collection possible by guaranteeing the first two-thirds provided the other third were raised," says Country Life (London). "Farmers and agriculturists, ranging from Sir Bernard Greenwell to the humblest of small farmers, have done the rest, and have saved this country from the



disgrace of allowing the oldest and most efficient of agricultural experiment stations to perish from lack of support..."

**Fire-Hazard** "Tests are to be conducted in the Vancouver Forest District this year to develop the efficiency of an observation unit apparatus automatically telling forest rangers what are the prospects of fire menace," says Pulp and Paper (Canada) for May. "These tests have already passed the laboratory stage and are now to be transferred to the field. A study was carried out last summer, concurrently with similar research in Montana and Oregon, whereby the moisture content of a half inch by 18 inch Douglas fir sapwood cylinder was determined each day, and the data correlated with fire occurrence and spread. The object has been to ascertain the correct rating of the risk at the time of attack, which would avoid such mistakes as sending a large number of men to a fire when the forest debris is too wet to burn freely, or employing too few men when the fuel is so dry that the outbreak will quickly spread. The foresters have endeavored to measure the inflammability of wood which has had the same or corresponding characteristics and exposure to similar weather factors in the forest itself. The selected hazard sticks are exposed to the weather in a site comparable with conditions, to find its inflammability periodically through determining its moisture content, and thus a dependable measure of risk is obtained..."

**Wild Life Study** Paul L. Errington, Iowa State College, writing on "Wild as a Profession Life Research as a Profession" in the June Scientific Monthly, says: "...Every field, every woodlot, every hedgerow, every marsh presents problems unfathomed by human minds but vital to a harmonious integration of civilization and nature, problems innumerable and scarcely touched...Admitted that we do not know for sure whether the years will find wild life research on the ascendancy or on the wane, the training for this special field is not so specialized as to incapacitate one for work in other biological fields, should such be desirable or imperative. Few are the courses suggested which would not be of value to persons engaged in nearly any biological teaching or research. Even were one ultimately to take up a profession remote from academic or economic biology, still the biological training should be anything but a dead loss. As living creatures, we can not divorce ourselves from life and life's principles, whatever we do. As living creatures, ourselves profoundly affected by ecological dynamics, a knowledge of salient ecological phenomena conceivably would not be to our disadvantage, however glaringly our lives deviated from careers originally planned."

**Vitamins in** A new method of increasing the vitamin D content of Evaporated Milk evaporated milk on a commercial scale has been developed by K.G. Weckel and H.C. Jackson of the University of Wisconsin. The new process includes the use of a specially devised machine which permits the hot evaporated milk to flow in a thin film over an inner corrugated surface while it is being exposed to the ultraviolet rays produced by a carbon arc lamp. After irradiation, the milk is homogenized at the usual pressures, is cooled, canned and sterilized in the normal way. (Science Service.)



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

May 28--Fruits and Vegetables: South Carolina Cobbler potatoes ranged \$2.50-\$3.50 per stave barrel in eastern cities. Florida Spaulding Rose \$2.25-\$3.50 per double-head barrel in the East. Alabama and Louisiana sacked Bliss Triumphs \$1.60-\$2 per 100 pounds in city markets; \$1.15-\$1.25 f.o.b. Mobile and \$1.05-\$1.10 f.o.b. Houma, La. Maine sacked Green Mountains brought \$1.25-\$1.50 in eastern cities; 65¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions ranged 65¢-\$1.25 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; Crystal White Wax 75¢-\$1.25. California Salmon Meat cantaloupes \$2.25-\$3 per standard crate of 45 melons in consuming centers; \$1.35-\$1.50 f.o.b. Brawley. Mississippi Round type cabbage sold at \$1.15-\$1.87½ per lettuce crate in city markets; 65¢ f.o.b. Crystal Springs. Virginia and Maryland various varieties of strawberries \$1.75-\$2.50 per 32-quart crate in the East; \$1.50-\$3 f.o.b. East Shore Virginia points. New York, No. 1, 2½ inch minimum, Baldwin apples \$1.65-\$1.85 per bushel basket in Pittsburgh and Cincinnati. Virginia Yellow Newtowns \$1.75-\$2 in New York City.

Livestock Prices at Chicago: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers: steers, (900-1300 lbs.) good and choice, \$5.75-\$9.50; cows, good, \$3.50-\$4.50; heifers, (550-750 lbs.) good and choice \$5.00-\$6.50; vealers, good and choice, \$5.00-\$6.25; feeder and stocker steers; (500-1050 lbs.) good and choice, \$4.25-\$6.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs. good and choice, \$3.15-\$3.55 200-250 lbs. good and choice, \$3.40-\$3.60; 250-350 lbs. good and choice, \$3.40-\$3.60; slaughter pigs, 100-130 lbs. good and choice \$1.75-\$2.75. Sheep: slaughter sheep and lambs; lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) shorn \$8.15-\$8.65.

Grain: Cash prices domestic markets; Wheat, No. 1 Dark No. Spring at Minneapolis \$1.02½-\$1.06½; No. 2 Amber Durum 93-5/8-97-5/8¢; No. 2 Hard Winter at Kansas City, 88½-91½¢; at Chicago 96¾-98½¢; at St. Louis 97½¢. No. 2 soft red winter at St. Louis 96½¢; No. 1 Western White at Portland 76¢. No. 2 Rye at Minneapolis 64¾-67¾¢. No. 2 yellow corn at Kansas City 54½-55¾¢; at St. Louis 58¢; No. 3 yellow, at Chicago 55¢-55½¢. No. 3 white Oats at Minneapolis 41-3/8¢-41-7/8¢; at Kansas City, 36¢-39¢; at Chicago 40¢; at St. Louis 41¢. Barley, choice malting, at Minneapolis 83¢-85¢. No. 1 Flaxseed, at Minneapolis \$1.96¾-\$2.00¾.

Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 13¾-14¼¢; S. Daisies, 14-14¼¢; Y. Americas, 14-14¼¢. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 18-20½¢; Standards, 17¾¢; Firsts, 16¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 1 point to 11.42¢ per lb. On the same day last season the price was 9.04¢. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 1 point to 11.42¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 2 points to 11.42¢. (Prepared by BAE)



# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LIII, No. 51

Section 1

May 31, 1934

## WHEAT AGREEMENT

Efforts were being made yesterday to avert a breakdown of the international wheat agreement, devised in London last year, to lift wheat export prices as the subcommittee meetings continued, says a London cable to the New York Times. A crisis in the operation of a scheme for restriction of crops has been brought about by the refusal of Argentine consent to the proposed minimum export prices. An exceptionally large crop of wheat in Argentina is causing the Argentine Government to demand an increase in its quota to one-third of the world's requirement. Opposition to Argentina's claim is based on the fact that present stocks of wheat are large enough to supply the world for two years. The proposal of further reduction in the wheat crop will come before the meeting of the wheat advisory committee June 27.

## TEXTILE STRIKE

Orders for a general strike of 300,000 militant cotton textile workers, effective Monday, were issued last night as a showdown appeared imminent in a threatened walkout of 100,000 steel employees. The double-barreled labor crisis gained new momentum over the holiday despite a flat-footed statement for collective bargaining issued by President Roosevelt in approving revision of the steel code. (Press.)

## CANNING CODE

The country's canning industry, ranging from great factories to small country plants, was put under a simple code yesterday by action of President Roosevelt, who required, however, that the industry move within 90 days to established quality standards and proper labeling for the protection of the housewife. The code allows a 60-hour base week for canning seasonal products, with a 10-hour day and provision for overtime. In non-seasonal products canning the base week is 36 hours. Minimum wages run from 22 1/2 cents in the lowest pay area to above 35 cents. (A.P.)

## CUBAN TREATY

Senate ratification of the new treaty cutting the cords that for three decades have bound Cuba to the United States was reduced yesterday to a mere formality momentarily expected. There was little opposition of consequence. The foreign relations committee unanimously approved the pact which was signed day before yesterday and Chairman Pittman stood ready to bring it to a vote at the first opportunity. (A.P.)

## CANADIAN GRAIN

Export shipments of Canadian grain from all ports of the United States have increased 25 percent since January 1 and nearly 50 percent from the Port of New York, it was announced yesterday by the Port of New York Authority. These gains are the result of negotiations between grain and transportation interests of the United States and British customs authorities for a settlement of difficulties due to British customs regulations. (Press.)



## Section 2

Forests and  
Streamflow

Reginald D. Forbes writes in the June Scientific Monthly on "Ruling the River". He says: "...Recent studies of precipitation and streamflow records (chiefly in southern California) have led engineers of the U.S. Geological Survey to question 'whether the value of increased water supply and better-sustained minimum flow which are shown to obtain without forests, does ~~not~~ outweigh the benefits of lowered normal flood flows and decreased erosion produced by forests'. Foresters have replied that the chaparral, or 'elfin forest,' which covers 97 percent of the southern California watersheds, and which, as they have demonstrated, minimizes surface run-off and erosion, prevents only a very small amount of water from reaching the streams. During the season of rainfall it intercepts almost no rain and is not actively transpiring, being leafless. The cottonwoods, willows, sycamores and alders of the canyon bottoms, on the other hand, although occupying but 3 percent of the area, are tremendous users, all summer long, of the water which concentrates in their habitat from the surrounding hills. Fortunately it is a simple matter to pipe the water around the canyon groves, and thus save it for human use. As for the fact, pointed out by engineers, that burning off the hill vegetation increases the summer, or low-water, flow of streams, records show that even the increased flow is less than 5 percent of that for the entire year...The foresters' facts, backed by old world experience, have already established the fact that forests improve streamflow..."

Farm Statistics  
in England

"Recent developments in the government's agricultural policy have made it more than ever necessary that the annual agricultural statistics collected by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries should be as accurate as possible, and that the ministry should accordingly secure reports each June from all the occupiers of agricultural land of an area of more than one acre," says the Gardeners' Chronicle (London) (May 12). "The ministry has reason to believe that its list of the larger holdings is fairly complete, but that as regards the smaller holdings there is a considerable proportion of occupiers who do not receive an annual return. The ministry appeals to all occupiers of agricultural land of an area of more than one acre to cooperate with the ministry to make the returns as complete as possible, more especially as it is most important that the government should have full information regarding home production of many of the commodities produced by occupiers of the smaller holdings, such as pigs, poultry, eggs, and market garden produce..."

Psittacosis and  
Public Health

An editorial on psittacosis in the Journal of the American Medical Association (May 26) says: "...The incidence of the disease is gradually increasing; whereas in 1932 there were 76 cases and 7 deaths, in 1933 only 15 cases, of which 4 were fatal, came to the attention of the authorities. This year, however, up to the middle of March 27 cases and 11 deaths were recorded. As the epidemic of 1929-30 was shown to have its origin in infected parrots, the disease was called 'parrot fever'. It has been demonstrated, however, that the most



important vector of psittacosis is the shell parakeet, principally because this bird enters into commerce in large numbers. On the other hand, it is known that all or nearly all birds belong to the family Psittacidae are actual or potential carriers of the disease. Up to the present, a large proportion of the human cases of psittacosis have occurred in California. This circumstance is correlated with the widespread occupation of breeding and rearing psittacine birds in that State. The fact that all reported human cases of the disease occurring in the United States have been traced to California-bred birds indicates the importance of strict control of the aviaries in those sections where the climate is favorable to the rearing of these birds..."

**Japanese-Beetle Eradication** The nematoda has taken its place as the potential savior of crops destroyed annually throughout the Eastern States by the Japanese beetle, says a Princeton (N.J.) report to the New York Times. This announcement was made by Dr. R. W. Glaser of the Rockefeller Institute for Experimental Research. A laboratory has been set up in White Horse, N.J., where the parasites are being raised in large numbers for distribution through the affected areas. Dr. Glaser, working with Dr. Henry Fox of the Department of Agriculture, discovered that the nematoda will exterminate the beetle by depositing its own eggs in the beetle larvae. The parasite was first discovered by the two research workers while conducting experiments at Haddonfield in 1929. Its practical application in the nation-wide fight against the destructive beetle was not fully realized until recently. Dr. Glaser said every effort was being made to breed the insects in sufficient quantities to cope with the beetle menace due in June and July, but was unable to predict whether this would be possible for the approaching season.

**Heavy Water** A plant for the manufacture of "heavy water" has opened for business in Berkeley, California, and will supply the product to universities and research institutions. The water is identical with tap water except that it contains isotopes, or heavy atoms of hydrogen. Wells A. Webb, former University of California physicist, who heads the company, said the product would be sold by the gram at a rate of \$9,000 a pound.

**Irradiated Milk** Milk that has been irradiated by exposure to ultraviolet rays keeps longer, has a slightly lower bacterial count and lower acidity than has ordinary whole milk. This added keeping quality of irradiated milk has been proved through research work done during the past year by K. G. Weckel and H.C. Jackson of the University of Wisconsin. They found that at refrigerator temperatures irradiated milk will keep several hours longer than whole milk not so treated. This added keeping quality is partly due, the experiments show, to a very slight reduction in the development of acidity of the milk after irradiation. Irradiation also causes a slight reduction in the bacterial count in milk, but the process has no specific effect on some of the most important milk bacteria, namely the lactic acid, gas-forming and coagulating types. This seeming contradiction is explained by the fact that the exposure of the milk to the ultraviolet light is for such a short period and that the opaqueness of the milk furnishes a protective film against the light rays. (Science Service.)



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

May 29, 1934--Livestock at Chicago: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$5.75-\$9.75; cows good \$3.50-\$4.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5.00-\$6.75; vealers, good and choice \$5.00-\$6.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.25-\$6.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$3.10-\$3.55; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$3.40-\$3.65; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$3.45-\$3.65; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$1.75-\$2.75. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down Shorn \$7.75-\$8.35.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap. \$1.03½-\$1.07½; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 93-5/8-97-5/8¢; No. 2 Hd.Wr.\* K.C. 90½-92½¢; Chi. 97½¢; St. Louis 98½¢ (Nom); No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 95½-97½¢; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 77¢; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 64½-67½¢; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 55½-56¢; St. Louis 57½-58¢; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 56¾¢; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 42-3/8-42-7/8¢ K.C. 37¾-39¾¢; Chi. 40-41¢; Choice malting barley, Minneap. 85-88¢; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. \$1.97-\$2.01.

South Carolina Cobbler potatoes ranged \$3-\$3.50 per stave barrel in the East. Alabama and Louisiana sacked Bliss Triumphs \$1.70-\$2 per 100 pounds in consuming centers; \$1.25 f.o.b. Mobile and \$1.15-\$1.25 f.o.b. Houma. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$1.25-\$1.50 in eastern cities; 70¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.25 carlot sales in Chicago; truckloads U.S. Commercial 85¢ f.o.b. Stevens Point. Mississippi Round type cabbage \$1.25-\$2 per lettuce crate in city markets; 60¢-65¢ f.o.b. Crystal Springs. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions ranged 50¢-\$1.25 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; Crystal White Wax 75¢-\$1.35. California Salmon Meat cantaloupes \$2.25-\$3 per standard crate of 45 melons in city markets; \$1.25-\$1.35 f.o.b. Brawley. Virginia and Maryland various varieties of strawberries ranged \$2-\$3 per 32-quart crate in eastern cities; \$1.25-\$3 f.o.b. East Shore Maryland points.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 2 points to 11.44¢ per lb. On the same date last year the price was 9.04¢. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 2 points to 11.44¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange were unchanged at 11.42¢.

Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 13¾-14¼¢; S. Daisies, 14-14¼¢; Y. Americas, 14-14¼¢. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 18½-20½¢; Standards, 18¢; Firsts, 16¢. Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at N.Y. were: 92 score, 24½¢; 91 score, 23¾¢; 90 score, 23¼¢. (Prepared by BAE)

Prices basis ordinary protein.



# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LIII, No. 52

Section 1

June 1, 1934

CUBAN  
TREATY                      The United States late yesterday renounced its right to use military force to protect civil liberties and democratic institutions in Cuba. Moving with unprecedented speed, the Senate ratified the new treaty with the island republic, which abrogates the famous Platt amendment. There was no record vote. (Press.)

FRENCH  
FRUIT TAX                   Import license taxes on apples and pears are increased 50 percent by a decree published yesterday, according to a Paris wireless to the New York Times. The new rates will be 60 francs a 100 kilograms for apples and 90 francs for pears, as compared with the present rates of 40 and 60 francs, respectively, which have been in effect since January 19. On that date they were reduced from 125 and 175 francs respectively. The present apple and pear import quotas were the result of reciprocal negotiations covering export by France of wines to the United States.

P.I.--JAPAN  
TRADE                      A suggestion that free trade between Japan and the Philippines might replace the present free market for Philippine products in the United States after independence of the islands was advanced in an interview yesterday by the Japanese consul general, Atsushi Kimura, says a Manila dispatch to the Associated Press. He pointed out the balance of trade with the islands favored Japan and suggested "the Filipinos should reduce the cost of production of their products and export only those products demanded by world markets."

FDIC REPORT                The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation started yesterday its sixth month of operation without a single bank failure experienced, Leo T. Crowley, its chairman, said. "Two small State banks not affiliated with the Federal Reserve System have encountered difficulties," he remarked. "These institutions, which are members of the insurance fund, may yet prove to be claims against the FDIC. However, if and when these banks are actually closed, the insurance corporation is ready to pay off its committed liability promptly." (New York Times.)

LIVESTOCK  
EMBARGO                    Gov. Floyd B. Olson of Minnesota last night announced he would declare an embargo on livestock shipped into Minnesota, probably effective today, says a St. Paul report to the Associated Press. The action will be taken, the chief executive said, in an effort to save available feed and fodder not yet killed by the drought, for cattle owned by Minnesota farmers.



## Section 2

**Private Capital and Recovery** Walter Lippmann, writing in the New York Herald Tribune (May 25) on pessimism in the midst of recovery, says: "...In the process of a managed recovery like the one we are having, the transition from government spending to private investment is the critical point. It is not clear as to how that transition is to be made. Yet on the making of it everything depends...Once the capital markets open and private funds begin to flow into industry, the whole situation is bound to change and many problems which now seem very important will tend to liquidate themselves. Prices will rise. Wages will rise. Profits will rise. As these things take place the pressure to regulate and regiment will relax. For the real remedy, in fact the only remedy for 'cutthroat competition' is a big volume of business; the only general remedy for the sweating of labor is a big demand for labor; the only general remedy against the weight of taxation is an increase in the national income. For all of these difficulties government expenditure is demonstrably the effective remedy in the first stages of recovery. But unless private expenditure comes forward to replace it, there is no hope that recovery can be sustained."

**Refrigerator Sales Record** Sales of household electric refrigerators in the United States in April were the largest in unit volume for a single month in the history of the industry, the Electric Refrigeration Bureau of the Edison Electric Institute announced. Unit sales during April totaled 266,264 against 151,668 in the preceding month and 127,917 in April 1933. The highest previous sales in a single month were recorded in June, 1933, when 213,420 units were sold, while the previous April record was 156,248 set in 1931. (Wall Street Journal, May 30).

**Wild Life Refuges** "While Federal officials are launching the \$25,000,000 subsistence homesteads section of the tremendous 50,000,000-acre submarginal land retirement plan, state conservation officials, pending inauguration of the 5,000,000-acre wild life refuge section, are developing over 100 refuges 'on their own hook' to hasten the greatest wild waterfowl restoration movement in history," says an editorial in Fur-Fish-Game (June). "A total of 37 new waterfowl refuges are being established in Connecticut alone this spring, in a 'Duck on Every Puddle' campaign...Oklahoma will have scores of waterfowl cafeterias when the Game and Fish Commission's 'fifty-fifty' duck food planting campaign is completed this spring. Under the plan the Oklahoma Game and Fish Commission pays half the cost of introducing natural food plants of the birds into lakes and ponds of the state. Minnesota is releasing hundreds of trapped and wing-clipped wild mallards on selected water areas in that state to attract migrating waterfowl to 'ducky' havens, and Georgia has offered all owners of ponds and lakes the services of experts to make the water areas attractive to wild fowl. Conservationists will watch with interest the effect of the new refuges on waterfowl migrations. With millions of acres of their former nesting and roosting areas wiped out by drainage, the establishment of new areas attractive to them may bring the birds back to localities where they have not been seen in years."



Farm Relief in Germany      Karl Brandt, writing in Social Research (May) on "Farm Relief in Germany", says: "...What is the price the (German) government has had to pay for its successful fixing of agricultural prices? First, its resources for price fixing are a wasting asset. They will prove ineffective as fast as deficits give way to surpluses. Second, the government has unconsciously assumed responsibility for the financial results of the farming operations. Logically the next step can be nothing else but the revision of farmers' indebtedness by the state, which is obviously preparing now under the form of a general farm moratorium. Third, agricultural production has been extended into submarginal land, and has thereby raised the average cost of food production. Fourth, agricultural autarchy or national self-sufficiency, which is nearly complete if we disregard the rapidly decreasing fat deficit, is a most serious handicap for industrial export...Last but not least, the German experiment in price fixing, which in its complexity and up-to-date technique is accepted as the model for similar plans in England as well as in many other countries, has demonstrated the striking rapidity of radical readjustments. This flexibility and rapid expansion of production is one of the new features in world agriculture...Germany, a debtor nation, with the most urgent need to employ to the full her highly developed export industry, has...~~blocked~~ exports by producing at home the four billion marks (nearly one million dollars) worth of food which she imported prior to 1929."

Distemper Vaccine      Epidemics which in recent years have wiped out husky dogs in many sections of the Canadian northland and threatened the safety of Arctic travellers who must depend on dogs are now being fought with the anti-distemper vaccine-virus and serum developed by Drs. P. P. Laidlaw and G. W. Dunkin of the Field Distemper Council, says a Toronto Science Service report (May 17). Supplies of this material and instructions on how to use it have been furnished by the Canadian Government to mounted police, traders, trappers and missionaries. Few dogs recover from the disease which occurs in cycles of about five years. During the height of the spread of the disease dogs may die in as short a time as one or two days with the nervous form of distemper. Frequently when the disease attacks the dogs, wild foxes also suffer with a similar epidemic. Even fox farms as distant from the Arctic as Prince Edward Island have suffered from the disease at the same time that it struck the Arctic dogs.

Railroad Farm Plots      "Among the unusual long-term plans to rival the 5-year pushes of the Soviet and Mussolini's sweeping 6-decade drive for a greater Italy comes a 10-year planting plan to make Yugoslav railroad rights-of-way a blossom paradise each spring," says an editorial in the Christian Science Monitor (May 19). "With thousands of acres lying idle next to the roadbed, officials have decided to plant 1,500,000 fruit trees, whose blossoms will be a scenic attraction to tourists and whose autumnal fruits will feed railroad employees at low cost. Peasants along the line are to be taught better agricultural methods at the railroad 'farm' plots. Station agents, when trains have been met, will be free to return to their raspberry and strawberry patches or watch their armies of bees collect honey from the railroad orchards..."



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

May 31, 1934--Livestock at Chicago: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$6.00-\$9.90; cows good \$3.25-\$4.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5.00-\$6.75; vealers good and choice \$5.00-\$5.75; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.25-\$6.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$2.90-\$3.50; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$3.35-\$3.75; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$3.50-\$3.75; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$1.50-\$2.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down Shorn \$7.50-\$8.25.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap. \$1.08½-\$1.12½; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 98½-\$1.02½; No. 2 Hd.Wr.\*K.C. 94½-97½¢; Chi. \$1.02-\$1.02½; St. Louis \$1.05; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis \$1.02; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 80¢; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 68-7/8-71-7/8¢; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 56-59¢; St. Louis 62¢; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 59½¢; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 44-7/8-45-7/8¢; K.C. 42½-44½¢; Chi. 43¾-44¢; St. Louis 44½-44½¢; Choice malting barley, Minneap. 90-92¢; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. \$1.99-\$2.03.

South Carolina Cobbler potatoes ranged \$3.25-\$4 per stave barrel in eastern cities; Alabama and Louisiana sacked Bliss Triumphs \$1.80-\$2 per 100 pounds in city markets; \$1.35 f.o.b. Mobile and \$1.20-\$1.25 f.o.b. at Houma, La. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$1.25-\$1.50 in eastern cities; few 70¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin Round Whites \$1.25 carlot sales in Chicago; truckloads, U.S. Commercial 85¢-90¢ f.o.b. Stevens point. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions ranged 60¢-\$1.30 per 50-pound sack in consuming centers; Crystal Wax \$1-\$1.50. Mississippi Round type cabbage brought \$1.15-\$1.75 per lettuce crate in terminal markets. California Salmon Meat cantaloupes brought \$2-\$3.25 per standard crate of 45 melons in city markets; \$1.25-\$1.35 f.o.b. Brawley.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 6 points to 11.38¢ per pound. On the same day last year the price was 9.07¢. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 7 points to 11.37¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 5 points to 11.37¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 24½-24½¢; 91 score, 24¢; 90 score, 23¾¢. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 13¾-14½¢; S. Daisies, 14-14½¢; Y. Americas, 14-14½¢. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 18½-21¢; Standards, 17¾-18¢; Firsts, 15½-16¢. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.



# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LIII, No. 53

Section 1

June 2, 1934

**DROUGHT RELIEF** A preliminary allotment of \$5,476,000 for drought relief in ten States was made yesterday by Relief Administrator Hopkins, as the government mobilized to meet the worst spring dry spell in the country's history. Mr. Hopkins announced that the entire machinery of relief was being concentrated on providing aid for farm families, feed for livestock, seed for quick-growing forage crops, and projects to increase water supplies. (New York Times.)

**WHEAT SUPPLIES** World-wide drought is solving the surplus wheat problem, says a copyright London report to the United Press. A survey showed yesterday that principal European wheat countries will want more wheat next fall and winter than ever. Their own 1934 yield will be 200,000,000 bushels below the 1,240,000,000 produced in 1933. Damage in several wheat countries, such as Southern Canada, the northwestern wheat States of the United States and the Danube Basin in Europe was deemed irreparable by experts.

**PATENTS AGREEMENT** A complete revision of the international conventions governing copyright, patents, trade marks and designs was agreed to yesterday by representatives of 39 nations after a conference in London lasting more than a month, says a report to the Associated Press. The new conventions, in the forming of which American delegates played an important role, will be signed today. The chief revision is that the priority of patents is guaranteed for the first time. The new arrangement gives the inventor priority in all of the countries signing the agreement, though he must complete his filing within a year.

**N.Y. FORESTS** Because of a new outbreak of forest fires yesterday Governor Lehman of New York issued a proclamation last night closing to the public the forests of the Adirondacks, says an Albany report to the New York Times. He acted on a plea by the Conservation Commission.

**SOVIET BREAD PRICES** The price of bread was more than doubled yesterday in all Soviet Russia's ration stores, in accordance with a decree issued May 28, says a Moscow report to the Associated Press. Black bread, which is in the greatest demand, was raised to prices ranging from 50 to 60 kopecs a kilogram (2.2 pounds) as compared with the previous prices of from 20 to 30 kopecs. The new price is around 25 cents a pound. White bread was increased to from 60 to 80 kopecs a pound.



## Section 2

Markets for  
Heavy Water

The New York Times, commenting editorially on possible markets for heavy water, says: "...About 400,000 known organic compounds contain some form of hydrogen, in addition to carbon, nitrogen and oxygen. Substitute the new hydrogen for the old in these, and it is easy to imagine new chemicals with strange properties and new industries financed by unborn Carnegies and Rockefellers. Prof. Malcolm Dole has found that honey, benzene from coal and kerosene contain more of the new heavy hydrogen than of the old, and wonders whether the mystery that veils the origin of petroleum may not be stripped away. Prof. Hugh S. Taylor has studied the effect of the new hydrogen on the velocity of chemical reactions, and holds out the promise of synthesizing ammonia and alcohol more rapidly and cheaply. The biological effects of the new water are still in dispute, but there is no doubt that it kills some lower animals, affects the activity of others and has some influence on the growth of plants. New animals, new plants carefully nurtured on heavy water--why not? Indeed, it is not too much to say that heavy hydrogen and heavy water are of cosmic significance. What would the rocks and the earth have been if there had been only heavy hydrogen in the beginning and it had rained heavy water? The theoretical and practical questions that demand answers are legion. Only with an abundant supply of heavy water can the scientist cope with them..."

Laundering  
Methods

How efficient are different methods of laundering clothes? To answer this question, Canadian research scientists have devised a way of measuring the amount of dirt removed from soiled cotton cloth. Their test consists of using cloth soiled gray in the standard manner, and measuring how near it comes to 100 percent whiteness after it is washed in different temperatures of water and with different soap concentrations. The experiments, conducted under the auspices of the Canadian National Research Council, are being extended to comparison of different kinds of soap. The tests will aid power laundries in finding the most efficient and economical methods of handling cotton fabrics. (Science Service, May 21.)

Land  
Terracing

Land terracing of a new type, more effective in checking soil erosion than the terrace style now used, is described by Prof. F. L. Duley of the Kansas Agricultural College in a report to Science. It gains its effectiveness by the simple device of reversing the structure of the "orthodox" terrace. In a test of an area terraced in the usual way, with the channel on the uphill side of the terrace, it was found that the run-off of water and the soil losses through erosion were actually greater than they were on unterraced lands of the same slope. But when the channel was cut on the downhill side of the terrace, both run-off and erosional wastage were materially reduced. "Further tests are needed to prove the practicability of this type of terrace in the field," comments Professor Duley, "but the results so far indicate for it a great superiority over the so-called Mangum or broad-base terrace that has been so widely used in the past." (Press.)



The Construction Industry "...One of the most important outlets for capital goods is the building construction industry," says The Index (June). "In 1930, it took approximately 17.8 percent of the finished steel manufactured in this country, which was a greater quantity than any other industry, and an estimated 55 percent of the manufactured lumber. In addition, building construction consumes vast quantities of cement, stone products, brick and clay, copper, lead, zinc, paint, glass and innumerable other products. The ramifications of any marked construction in building are consequently widespread and pronounced inactivity in new construction affects scores of other industries. The progressive decline in new undertakings during the past five years, and the failure of building to record any substantial improvement in 1933, represent an obstacle to general recovery which has not yet by any means been wholly surmounted... The importance of stimulating building has been recognized by the Government through the allocation of funds for construction purposes by the Public Works Administration, through various projects of the Emergency Housing Corporation and the program for Federal insurance of repair and construction mortgages proposed by President Roosevelt on May 14. Nevertheless, it is clear ~~that~~ Government aid cannot adequately meet this situation and that only the revival of building operations undertaken on private initiative, which is in part dependent upon the revival of capital markets, can assure the industry its future prosperity.

Farm Tool Exports Exports of agricultural machinery during the first four months of 1934 recorded a gain of 72.5 percent, as compared with the same period of 1933, according to the Commerce Department's machinery and agricultural implements division. The value of shipments during the 1934 period was \$6,100,168, as compared with \$3,536,-627 in 1933. (Press.)

Organic Evolution "Organic evolution is no longer a hypothesis, but is 'an experimental fact,' Prof. Edwin G. Conklin of Princeton University told the American Philosophical Society recently," reports William L. Laurence in the New York Times. "...The most important advance during the past quarter century, he said, was the discovery, largely made by American biologists, that mutations in species were not the result of external environment, as had been believed by Darwin and his school, but depended upon microscopic and submicroscopic entities within the germ cells, the chromosomes and the genes within them. The greatest problem in biology now, he said, was that of fitness and adaptation, the mysterious mechanism whereby some organisms were able to adapt themselves to their environment and survive, while others reached a certain stage and perished, or never developed at all. Asserting that some other as yet unknown principle must be at work alongside the principle of survival, he continued: 'There is abundant evidence, both experimental and observational, that Darwin's principle of the survival of the fit is true. But I long felt that some additional factor is needed to explain such universal adaptations...!...'"



Congressional Bills (May 25-31)

On May 25 the Senate Com. on Post Offices and Post Roads reported out with amendments H.R. 8781 to increase employment by authorizing an appropriation for emergency construction of public highways and related projects (S.Rept.1179). On May 26 the Senate Com. on Public Lands and Surveys reported out with amendments H.R. 6462 to stop injury to the public grazing lands by preventing overgrazing and soil deterioration, etc. (S.Rept. 1182). The Senate Com. on Commerce reported out without amendment S. 3655 to amend the food and drugs act approved June 30, 1906, as amended (S.Rept.1189). On May 28 the Senate passed S. 1744 enabling certain farmers and fruit growers to receive the benefits of the federal farm loan act and amendments thereto and the emergency farm mortgage act of 1933; and S.J.Res.86 for adjustment and settlement of losses sustained by the cooperative marketing associations. The Senate Com. on Appropriations reported out with amendments H.R. 9410 providing that permanent appropriations be subject to annual consideration and appropriation by Congress (S.Rept.1195). The House Com. on Ag. reported out the following: without amendment H.R. 8389 to amend sect. 36 of the emergency farm mortgage act of 1933 and amendments thereto (H.Rept.1779); with amendment H.R.9646 to authorize the acquisition of additional land for the Upper Miss. River Wild Life and Fish Refuge (H.Rept.1785); without amendment H.R. 7663 to authorize payment of farm-loan mortgages with bonds issued by joint-stock land banks (H.Rept.1793); without amendment H.R.9702 authorizing the adjustment of existing contracts for the sale of timber on the national forests (H.Rept.1794); without amendment S.1138 authorizing transfer of an unused portion of the U.S. Range Livestock Experiment Station, Montana, to the State of Montana for use as a fish-cultural station, game reserve, and public recreation ground (H.Rept.1795). The House Com. on Public Lands reported out with amendment S.2924 to include within the Deschutes National Forest in Oregon certain public lands within the exchange boundaries thereof (H.Rept. 1797). On May 29 by a vote of 255 to 95 the House passed H.R.9322 to provide for the establishment of foreign-trade zones in ports of entry of the United States and to expedite and encourage foreign commerce. The House Com. on Ag. reported out without amendment S.2674 to amend "an act to relieve the existing national economic emergency by increasing agricultural purchasing power, etc. approved May 12, 1933 (H.Rept.1815). On May 30 the House Com. on Ag. reported out without amendment H.R.9011 to facilitate purchases of forest lands under the act approved Mar.1, 1911 (H.Rept.1831).

Bills and Resolutions Introduced

Tydings (S.J.Res.129 to amend the "joint resolution for the relief of Puerto Rico" approved Dec. 21, 1928; ref. Com. on Territories and Insular Affairs.

Clark (S.3698) to amend the act of Apr. 13, 1926, relating to grants of land to State and Territories which provide agricultural and mechanic arts colleges; ref. Com. on Public Lands and Surveys.

-----



# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LIII, No. 54

Section 1

June 4, 1934

## DEFICIENCY

The House Appropriations Committee reported Saturday the deficiency appropriation bill of 1934, which allocates directly \$1,172,000,000 for relief and rehabilitation during the next fiscal year. Of this new emergency fund, the President would have absolute control over \$899,675,000. The remainder is allocated as follows: \$100,000,000 to emergency construction of public highways; \$6,730,000 for construction of forest roads and trails; \$2,500,000 for roads over public lands; \$2,000,000 for roads on Indian reservations; \$65,000,000 for Federal buildings; \$96,095,000 for various emergency expenditures of the Treasury Department. (New York Times.)

## TREASURY

### OFFERING

The Treasury announced yesterday its June financing program, an offering to cash customers of \$300,000,000 of 3 percent bonds, maturing in 14 years and callable in 12 years, and \$500,000,000 of 5-year 2 1/8 percent Treasury notes. The low interest rate on the new bonds, 3 percent, has been quoted on a Treasury bond on only one other occasion since prewar days, an issue marketed in September 1931. (Press.)

## COTTONSEED

### CHARGES

The Federal Trade Commission, in a formal complaint issued yesterday, charged three leading associations of cottonseed crushers with conspiracy to hinder competition in the purchase of cottonseed throughout the Southern States and to fix prices. The complaint is of rare form in the annals of the commission, since it alleges a practice unfavorable to the farmers who have grown the seed and not to the ultimate purchasers. The groups are charged with conspiracy to depress prices. (New York Times.)

## JAPANESE

### COTTON ORDER

Japanese orders for new crop cotton from the United States are running 10 percent ahead of the record purchases which she made last spring, exporters reported yesterday. Shipments of cotton to Japan this year are certain to run considerably ahead of the \$78,294,000 record total established in 1933, they added. The orders placed for new crop cotton were considered significant by shippers because practically all of them were made by Japan after England announced her intention of curbing Japanese cotton textile imports into her colonies. (Press.)

## LONDON

### FLOUR

The effect of the American drought is being felt in London, where the meetings of the advisory subcommittee of the world wheat conference have been adjourned indefinitely, says a London cable to the New York Times. The price of the standard grade of flour in London has been increased for the second time during a week by 1 shilling per 280 pounds.



Export  
Trade

"Exports from the United States during April amounted to \$179,000,000 as compared with \$105,000,000 in the same month last year and \$135,000,000 in April 1932," says an editorial in the Washington Post (June 2). "The adjusted index of the Department of Commerce was still 50 percent below the average of 1923-1925, despite the rise in prices that has occurred during the past year and devaluation of the dollar which has reduced the gold value of our exports. With due allowance for these factors, it is evident that the actual volume of our export trade is much lower than the dollar values indicate. Certainly, there is no indication that the stimulus resulting from the reduced gold value of the dollar has been pronounced. As comparisons are being made, moreover, with a period that marked the lowest depth of the business depression, the recent rise in both export and import activity is probably due in large part to the improvement in business. While sufficient time has not elapsed to test fully the effect of dollar devaluation upon our foreign trade, and especially upon the relation of exports to imports, it is safe to conclude that the anticipated revival of that trade will not be obtained by manipulating the exchange value of the dollar..."

Heritage  
of Land

The Christian Science Monitor (May 24), commenting editorially on the recent dust storms and soil erosion, says: "...Settlers in the past have been allowed to stake claims on certain parcels of public lands, to be handed down to their descendants. Yet, with the present governmental protection of natural resources belonging to the whole of society, it would seem no infringement of individual rights to repossess such lands as have been misused or which can no longer be reasonably cared for by owners. It would be to the advantage of the nation as a whole if the government were to reestablish its claim on misused lands. The CCC and the FERA could do good work in turning back such areas to grass or woodlands, so buckling in its place the earth's belt of fertility. Then future generations will not say of the twentieth century, 'It destroyed our heritage. We hold the land, but where is the soil?'"

Scurvy and  
the Diet

"...Great progress has been made in the elimination of scurvy through well established principles of preventive medicine," says an editorial in the Journal of the American Medical Association (June 2). "Almost every child is now supplied with antiscorbutic foods. Infantile scurvy has all but disappeared. Recently two incidents have added to the knowledge of vitamin C. Foremost is the discovery of the chemical nature of this organic food accessory. It is clearly recognized as one of the hexuronic acids, designated as ascorbic acid--a compound that can be prepared synthetically in the laboratory. The other contribution is the development of an indirect method for the estimation of ascorbic acid in foods and tissues. This promises to enable investigators to dispense with the time-consuming biologic method of assay that has been in vogue for more than a decade. For comparison in terms of a convenient unitage, citrus juice has been used of late; in fact, the so-called international unit is based on



such a standard. Now it seems destined to be supplanted by ascorbic acid itself as a standard. The product is already commercially available. According to comparative investigations by Harris and Ray of the Nutritional Laboratory in Cambridge, England, 2 mg. of ascorbic acid is equivalent in antiscorbutic potency to 3 cc. of orange juice. This value agrees with the amount of ascorbic acid actually present in average specimens of orange juice or in 'good' lemon juice, as determined by titration (from 0.6 to 0.7 mg. per cubic centimeter)..."

Sunspots and Magnetic Storms face again after a season of relative scarcity, appear to have an intimate connection with the occurrence of sharp fluctuations in the earth's magnetic field, causing trouble with telegraphic instruments and other upsets, says a Science Service report (April 26). So A. G. McNish of the Carnegie Institution stated before the meeting of the American Geophysical Union. "When sunspots are most numerous, magnetic storms occur most frequently," he said. "The storms temporarily change the earth's magnetism. After the storms are over, the earth's magnetism returns to its original condition, for which reason it is not possible to attribute the gradual long-time changes to the action of the sun." There appears to be some relation between sunspots and the aurora borealis, and in turn between these northern lights and the electric currents that flow through the earth. W. J. Rooney, of the Carnegie Institution, discussed these phenomena. The most brilliant auroral displays are ordinarily accompanied by the strongest electrical effects. At such times the currents are noted at observatories far to the south of the Arctic region and even on the magnetic equator itself.

Jobs to be Done Business Week (June 2), commenting editorially on the report of the durable goods industries committee, says: "...It outlines sixteen jobs America has not yet half done. To modernize homes would use \$1,000,000,000 a year, at the modest rate of 1 percent annual expenditure on \$100,000,000,000 valuation. Business buildings similarly need remodeling. It is estimated \$5,000,000,000 ought to be spent on modernizing factory equipment, 55 percent of which is over 10 years old. Public buildings and public works--as bridges and sewers--need to be brought up to date. Farm equipment is wearing out--purchases that used to run \$500,000,000 a year dwindled to \$105,000,000 in 1932. The railroads are far behind in maintenance and replacement of equipment. America needs 400,000 homes a year, at \$2,000,000,000 cost. Other jobs to be done--the modernizing of house furnishings, at \$400,000,000 yearly expenditure; slum clearance; reforestation; highway improvement; grade crossing elimination--there are 240,000 of them still, killing 2,000 persons a year. Small towns without water or sewer could wisely use \$1,000,000,000, others need filtration or sewage plants. There are streams to be purified, parks to be developed, airports to be built, rural areas to be electrified."



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

June 1, 1934-- Livestock at Chicago: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$6.00-\$10.00; cows good \$3.25-\$4.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5.00-\$6.75; vealers good and choice \$5.00-\$5.75; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.25-\$6.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$2.85-\$3.50; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$3.25-\$3.75; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$3.50-\$3.75; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$1.50-\$2.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down Shorn \$7.35-\$8.00.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr. Wheat\* Minneap. \$1.07-5/8-\$1.11-5/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 97-\$1.01; No. 2 Hd.Wr.\* K.C. 99¢-\$1.00½; Chicago \$1.05-\$1.05½; St. Louis \$1.03; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 80¢; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 67-70¢; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 59-60½¢; St. Louis 62½¢; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 62-63¢ (Nom); St. Louis 62¢; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 45½-46½¢; K.C. 43½-46¢; Chi. 47¢; St. Louis 45½¢; Choice malting barley, Minneap. 92-95¢; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. \$1.96¾-\$2.00¾.

South Carolina Cobbler potatoes ranged \$3-\$3.50 per stave barrel in eastern cities. Alabama and Louisiana sacked Bliss Triumphs \$1.75-\$2 per 100 pounds in city markets; \$1.25-\$1.30 f.o.b. Mobile and \$1.15-\$1.25 f.o.b. Houma. Maine sacked Green Mountains brought \$1.25-\$1.50 in eastern cities; 70¢-75¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Mississippi Round Type \$1-\$1.50 per lettuce crate in city markets. Virginia Pointed type 50¢-85¢ per 1½-bushel hamper in the East. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions ranged 75¢-\$1.30 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; Crystal White Wax 75¢-\$1.50. California Salmon Meat cantaloupes brought \$2.25-\$3.10 per standard crate of 45 melons in consuming centers; \$1.10-\$1.25 f.o.b. Brawley.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 29 points to 11.67¢ per lb. On the same day one year ago the price was 9.09¢. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 27 points to 11.64¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 29 points to 11.66¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 25½¢; 91 score, 25¼¢; 90 score, 25¢. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 13¾-14¼¢; S. Daisies, 14-14¼¢; Y. Americas, 14-14¼¢. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 18½-21¢; Standards, 17½-18¢; Firsts, 16¢. (Prepared by BAE)

---

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.



# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LIII, No. 55

Section 1

June 5, 1934

## WHEAT COMMITTEE

The effects of the drought in the United States are being watched closely by experts in London who are still striving to prevent the break-up of the international wheat agreement of last August. Meanwhile the fate of the agreement remains in suspense as a result of Argentina's demand for an addition of 40,000,000 bushels to her export quota. Members of the wheat advisory committee are still awaiting a reply from Buenos Aires indicating a willingness to accept the compromise figure of 30,000,000 bushels that other exporting nations have offered. (New York Times.)

## NEW ELEMENT DISCOVERED

Discovery of a new element, known as "No. 93", which was artificially created from uranium, was reported to the Italian Lincei Academy yesterday by Senator Mario Corbino, who saw in the accomplishment evidence that the world will grow young again and its materials will be renewed, according to a Rome dispatch to the Associated Press. The discovery was made, he said, by Enrico Fermi, member of the academy, through bombarding nuclei of uranium with neutrons. "Uranium after having absorbed neutrons converted itself rapidly through emissions of electrons into an element placed immediately higher in the series, that is, a new element, bearing the No. 93," said Corbino.

## TREASURY ISSUE

The Treasury's June 15 offering of \$800,000,000 or more in bonds and notes, announced day before yesterday, has been heavily oversubscribed, Secretary Morgenthau said yesterday. The books will be kept open for a day or two to give all parts of the country a chance to subscribe. (New York Times.)

## STEEL INDUSTRY

Operations in the steel industry this week will average 57.4 percent of capacity, the highest rate since publication of these weekly figures was started last October, it was announced yesterday by the American Iron and Steel Institute. This represents an increase of 1.3 points or 2.3 percent, from the rate for last week. The previous record was 56.9 percent, established in the week which began on May 7. (Press.)

## WATERWAYS MESSAGE

In a long-awaited message on the nation's water resources President Roosevelt recommended to Congress yesterday that no legislation be enacted until detailed studies to be undertaken this summer and fall were completed. (New York Times.)



## Section 2

Land for  
Unemployed

"Admirable work has been done for some time past through the Friends' Allotments Scheme, the promoters of which were enabled last winter," says Country Life (London) for May 26, "by the munificence of Robert McDougall (who, through Country Life, supplied them with 20,000 pounds), to provide allotments, tools, seeds, and healthy occupation for 100,000 unemployed. Mr. Elliot has now announced the general basis on which the government will assist similar allotment and small-holding schemes. The government is prepared to contribute up to 50,000 pounds per annum for three years on a basis of 1 pound for every 2 pounds raised by way of gift in money or its equivalent from non-state sources. For the purpose of administering such a scheme a Small Holdings Association for England and Wales is to be brought into being, whose immediate object will be to provide, by way of experiment, a number of small holdings for intensive cultivation by suitable unemployed persons. P. Malcolm Stewart has already offered to the association, if and when it is formed, an estate of about 700 acres at Potton in Bedfordshire..."

U.S. Cotton

The Textile Recorder (England) for May 15 reports that at the meeting of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association, held in London, "the secretary submitted samples of a new type of American cotton. It has a staple of 1 1/2 inch and is similar to Sakel cotton, being a cross between Egyptian Sakel and American Pima. The committee were favorably impressed with the cotton and suggested that the United States Government continue its production. The question of sizal bagging on American cotton was also discussed. This was used last year on a substantial scale, and some spinners complain that parts of the sizal interfere with the spinning process in the mills. The committee decided, however, not to take a resolution on this question at the moment as experiments are still being conducted by the British Cotton Industry Research Association and by the U.S. Department of Agriculture."

Forest  
Taxation

R. Clifford Hall, assistant director of the Forest Taxation Inquiry, writes in American Forests (June) on "The Move for Better Forest Taxation". He says in conclusion: "Relief from burdensome taxes on forest property through reduction in public expenditures, without dispensing with essential services, depends largely on the reorganization of local government. The existing forms of local government have in many cases been rendered unnecessary and inappropriate under modern conditions by the growth of transportation facilities and by other changes in economic relationships. To consolidate some and get rid of others would promote economy and genuine local self-government. Public control of land settlement would also tend to reduce the cost of local government in forest regions. Such control would divert settlement to sound developments and would reduce the number of districts where schools and roads cannot be economically provided. The complete disorganization of local governments in very sparsely settled forest districts would be desirable. A region of about ten million acres in northern Maine gets along very well without organized local government. Property in that



region enjoys moderate taxes, paid directly to the State. The few residents get the benefit of all essential governmental services which are provided in large part directly by State agencies. The remainder of the State is in the happy position of not being obliged to pay taxes to help support the sparsely settled region, the usual situation in other States where such regions have the ordinary forms of local government."

**Steel Payrolls** The steel industry's payrolls were larger by \$4,208,508 in April than in March and the number of employees increased by 11,809, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. Wages and salaries increased to \$45,471,878, of which \$36,778,026 went to wage earners. These figures reflect the general 10 percent increase in the pay of all wage earners and many salaried employees which took effect on April 1. "While the hourly wage rates increased 10 percent during the month," the institute said, "employment rose to a total of 431,086. Of this number, 392,069 are wage earners. This is approximately 93 percent as many wage earners as were employed in the industry at the high point of 1929..." (Press.)

**U.S.S.R. Farm Measures** The reduction of taxes and the lightening of restrictions on the remaining individualist farmers and the return in a considerable measure of freedom of action to these individualists and to small craftsmen have been announced in a decree of unusual importance, says a Moscow cable to the New York Times. The most significant concession is one permitting individualist peasants and craftsmen to use certain machinery in their production or to hire labor without danger of losing their citizenship or being subjected to higher taxes. The decree does not permit them to use both machines and hired labor. Peasants in the categories in which taxes are reduced include former soldiers and persons holding Soviet decorations. Livestock privately owned by collective farmers also will be less heavily taxed, and collective farmers will be permitted greater facilities for free trade through the abolition of taxes on all produce that they sell on the open markets. Taxes also are abolished in certain newly settled regions of eastern Siberia, to which former Kulaks were sent as colonists.

**Silver as a Sterilizer** "It was in 1893 that Nageli, a famous botanist, discovered that water in contact with clean, pure silver or copper kills bacteria," says the New York Times (June 3). "This effect of the little (oligos) on the great, Nageli called 'oligodynamic'... The latest development in the oligodynamic sterilization of water is called the katadyne process. It hails from Germany. The silver, in the form of plates, is immersed in the water and a low-tension current is then sent through. This makes it possible to dose the water with just the right amount of silver. Although it seems possible in this way to sterilize milk and butter and even the water of swimming pools, the German promoters of the katadyne process are especially interested in producing sterile ice for the sick... It is claimed that water which has been sterilized by the katadyne process is not only more resistant to bacteria but that it actually kills them..."



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

June 4, 1934-- Livestock at Chicago: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$6.00-\$10.00; cows good \$3.00-\$4.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$4.75-\$6.50; vealers good and choice \$4.50-\$5.25; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.00-\$5.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$2.75-\$3.40; 200-250 lbs. good and choice \$3.25-\$3.65; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$3.40-\$3.65; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$1.50-\$2.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice\* \$8.25-\$9.50.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap. \$1.02 $\frac{1}{4}$ -\$1.06 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 92-7/8-96-7/8¢; No. 2 Hd.Wr.\* K.C. 92-93¢; Chi. 97-99¢ (Nom); St. Louis 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 98¢; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 76¢; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 61-7/8-64-7/8¢; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ -54 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St. Louis 58¢; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 56 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 39 $\frac{3}{4}$ -40 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; K.C. 39-41 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Chi. 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ -43 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ (Nom); St. Louis 42-42 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ (Nom); Choice malting barley, Minneap. 92-94¢; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. \$1.89 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1.93 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

South Carolina Cobbler potatoes ranged \$2.50-\$3 per stave barrel in the East. Alabama and Louisiana sacked Bliss Triumphs \$1.50-\$1.90 per 100 pounds in city markets; \$1.10 f.o.b. Mobile and 93¢-\$1.04 f.o.b. Houma. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$1.15-\$1.50 in eastern cities; 70¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.20 carlot sales in Chicago; 80¢-87 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ f.o.b. U. S. Commercial, Stevens Point. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions ranged 65¢-\$1.35 per 50-pound sack in consuming centers; Crystal White Wax \$1-\$1.25 in Chicago. Delaware and East Shore Maryland various varieties of strawberries brought 5¢-12¢ per quart in New York and Boston; \$1.75-\$2.75 per 32-quart crate f.o.b. Eastern Shore points. California Salmon Meat cantaloupes \$2.50-\$3.50 per standard crate of 45 melons in terminal markets; \$1-\$1.10 f.o.b. Brawley.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 9 designated markets declined 11 points to 11.66¢ per lb. On the same day last year the price was 9.13¢. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 12 points to 11.64¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 12 points to 11.61¢. W

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 91 score, 24 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; 90 score, 23 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢. Wholesale prices No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 14-14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; S. Daisies, 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ -14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Y. Americas, 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ -14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ -21¢; Standards, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ -18¢; Firsts, 16¢. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

\*Spring lambs.



# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LIII, No. 56.

Section 1

June 6, 1934

## DROUGHT

## RELIEF

President Roosevelt yesterday laid his \$525,000,000 drought relief program before Congressional representatives of the 14 States most severely affected. The members expressed satisfaction with the plan and the indications were that the President's action had stilled earlier demands for appropriations ranging up to \$1,000,000,000. Agricultural and relief officials were encouraged, meanwhile, by scattered rains in the drought area and a promise of more. It was considered likely that all of the \$525,000,000 might not be required if the usual prospects for rainfall during June materialize. (New York Times.)

## KEYNES

## ON U.S.

The United States today is the outstanding economic laboratory of the world, with the Government engaged in "a brave and intelligent attempt to make the economic system work," which should as yet give no cause for discouragement to the American people, John Maynard Keynes, British economist, said yesterday at Columbia University. "Experiments are going on elsewhere," Mr. Keynes said, "but it is the American experiment which commands my deepest sympathy. For you are here engaged, as I see it, on a brave and intelligent attempt to make the economic system work, and to do so without destroying the free play of individual initiative and without impairing or attacking the inestimable liberty of speech or thought, which is, or should be, the first and dearest possession of a civilized society..." (Baltimore Sun.)

## CANADIAN

## FARM BILL

Canada's duplication of American relief and recovery efforts was made still more complete yesterday when Premier R. B. Bennett introduced two bills in the House of Commons to ease the \$726,000,000 mortgage load borne by the Canadian farmer, according to an Ottawa dispatch to the New York Times. Announcing that the purpose was "to keep the Canadian farmer on his land," the Prime Minister proposes to set up an "official receiver" to aid debt-burdened farmers in each judicial district.

## N.Y. MILK

## PRICE RISE

A State-wide rise of a cent a quart on milk was ordered by the Milk Advisory Committee yesterday as a result of the drought, says an Albany report to the New York Times. At a meeting with Charles H. Baldwin of the Department of Agriculture and Markets it was pointed out that, because pastures are sun baked producers will be forced to feed grain to their cattle. The increase is effective next Monday.

## RETAIL

## FOOD PRICES

Retail food prices advanced slightly in the two weeks ended May 22, Commissioner of Labor Statistics Lubin reported yesterday. The strengthening in prices placed the current average at 108.4 percent of the 1913 average, as compared with 108.2 percent on May 8, 107.3 percent on April 24 and 108.5 percent for March 13, when the index was 109.3, the high point reached since January 1932, he added. (New York Times.)



## Section 2

Potash Industry                      Industrial and Engineering Chemistry (June), commenting editorially on the potash industry, says: "...Starting from nothing at the time of the World War, through scientific research, exploration, and enterprise, resources have been found through which the United States can be independent of the world as regards compounds of potassium. Potash is duty free. Those who pay miners per 8-hour shift \$5.85 in New Mexico must compete with miners at \$2 a day in Germany, \$1.33 per day in French Alsace, \$1.05 in Spain, and nominal sums in addition to food, shelter and clothing in Soviet Russia. The Soviet Union is the newest entrant into world potash markets. It is claimed that the world's greatest deposits are to be found near the Ural Mountains and that by 1935 production from these sources will approach 3,000,000 tons annually, whereas the world market requires at present about 1,330,000 tons annually. The agricultural program in the Soviet could easily use the output of their potash mines, but the necessity of building favorable trade balances abroad in order that equipment and certain raw materials may be imported has already led to the exportation of Soviet potash. This is offered in some cases below current prices for the sake of obtaining business. Spanish potash has also been imported into the United States. It can easily be seen that our domestic industry faces difficulty. We have higher wage scales and higher transportation costs here, as compared with low wages and favorable water rates from other countries to eastern and southeastern seaports plus a willingness to sell for just about what the potash industry will bring...

Financing the Farmer                      Haynes McFadden, Jr., of the agricultural committee of the Georgia Bankers Association, writes on "The Financing of Independent Farmers" in the American Bankers' Association Journal (June). He says: "...When farm values are so restored as again to become acceptable bank security, the farmer's natural preference will be to do business with the banks. This is because of the personal equation and the absence of red tape. On the other hand, the banker will be compelled to abandon the high interest levels customary in former years. There no doubt will always exist some spread between the government rate and the bank rate, but the spread will, in the majority of cases, be offset in full or in part by the fees and costs incident to loans from governmental agencies. The levying of service charges on farmers' checking accounts that fall below an established and required minimum is another question which arises at this point. It is important because the average farm account will run from a high and profitable level at harvest time to a low and unprofitable level during the seeding, growing and maturing seasons of the crops. It would be entirely consistent for the value of the farmer's account to be computed annually instead of monthly, without interrupting the monthly calculation of the service charge on balances having no particular peaks and valleys. The average daily balance in each farm account could be recorded monthly, and at the end of the calendar year it would be a simple operation to consolidate the monthly averages into an annual average. The accounts needing such an exact treatment in most banks would be few..."



Physical  
Science

A breakdown in the social and economic order in March 1933 was due to the failure of experiment and development in economic and social sciences to keep abreast of developments in physical sciences, Owen D. Young, chairman of the board of the General Electric Company, said at the commencement exercises of the University of Nebraska. Expressing approval of the formation of the Administration's "brain trust", Mr. Young likened it to the use of "brain trusts" of research workers in physical science, but pointed out that industry does not ask research workers to be "application engineers". "If I had one suggestion for the Administration," Mr. Young said, "it would be to separate sharply the field of research from application. Let the brain trust develop the principles. Let the experienced engineers apply them in the creation of the new, practical working machines we need...The way to keep the physical and social sciences in balance is not to set back or retard the physical sciences. Our trouble was not that the physical sciences went too fast, but that the social sciences did not go fast enough." (Wall Street Journal, June 5.)

Milk Scheme  
in England

The London correspondent of the Journal of the American Medical Association (June 2) says that "the Milk Marketing Board (in England) has produced a purer milk scheme, which will come into operation in October, when the new contract period begins. It is proposed to prescribe a standard of purity for milk, and producers who conform to it will receive a bonus on every gallon of milk. Funds for the payment of this bonus will be provided by the levy of a small sum on all producers of milk. The new grade will be termed 'accredited milk'. The farm, the cow and the milk will be subject to expert examination by local health authorities. The object is not to produce a highly superior grade of milk of limited quantity but to raise the general standard of milk. It is thought that the majority of producers, attracted by the bonus, will conform to the prescribed standard of purity."

Bridges for  
Waterways

New bridges of major importance will span the waters of American rivers and bays to a total length of over 17 miles, shortening highway distances between important cities, and eliminating in each locality waste of time involved in ferry crossings. RFC and PWA money to the extent of \$130,000,000 is being used in financing projects now under construction or on which work will be started in the near future. San Francisco Bay alone is getting some \$117,000,000 worth of engineering attention. The huge Golden Gate span will bring to California by a margin of 700 feet the coveted distinction, now held by the George Washington Bridge over the Hudson River, of being the longest suspension bridge in the world. The 7-mile-long San Francisco Oakland Bridge also will be the largest of its type. A \$13,000,000 cantilever-type bridge is being flung across the Mississippi River at New Orleans. Another cantilever is contemplated which will carry a highway four miles over the swift tides in the Columbia River between Washington and Oregon at Astoria. Bridging Narragansett Bay to give Newport, R.I., easier access to New York City has for a long time been contemplated by engineers. The War Department has recently approved a plan which will in part fulfil this scheme. (Science Service, May 18.)



### Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

June 5, 1934--Livestock at Chicago: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$6.00-\$10.00; cows good \$3.00-\$4.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$4.75-\$6.50; vealers good and choice \$4.00-\$5.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.00-\$5.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$2.65-\$3.35; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$3.15-\$3.70; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$3.40-\$3.70; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$1.25-\$2.25. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs\* good and choice \$7.85-\$9.25.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap. \$1.06 $\frac{3}{4}$ -\$1.10 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 95 $\frac{3}{4}$ -99 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; No. 2 Hd.Wr.\* K.C. 92-95¢; Chi. 97-\$1.02; St. Louis \$1.02 (Nom); No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1.01 (Nom); No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 78¢; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 65-66¢; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ -57¢; St. Louis 58¢; No. 3 yellow Chi. 56 $\frac{3}{4}$ -57¢; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 42 $\frac{3}{4}$ -43 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; K.C. 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ -43 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Chi. 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St. Louis 44¢; Choice malting barley, Minneap. 93-94¢; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. \$1.95-\$1.99.

South Carolina Cobbler potatoes ranged \$2.50-\$3 per stave barrel in eastern cities. North Carolina Cobblers \$2.50-\$3 in the East; \$2 f.o.b. Washington Points. Alabama and Louisiana sacked Bliss Triumphs \$1.50-\$1.90 per 100 pounds in city markets; \$1-\$1.10 f.o.b. Mobile and 80¢-95¢ f.o.b. Houma. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$1.15-\$1.50 in eastern cities; 75¢-80¢ f.o.b. Presque/Isle. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions ranged 65¢-\$1.50 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets. Mississippi Round type cabbage 88¢-\$1.50 per lettuce crate in city markets. California Salmon Meat cantaloupes \$2.50-3.25 per standard crate of 45 melons in city markets; Hales Best \$1 f.o.b. Brawley. Florida Tom Watson watermelons, auction sales, 28-30 pounds average, \$485-\$520 bulk per car in New York City; 24-26 pounds, \$240-\$280 f.o.b. Leesburg.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 28 points to 11.94¢ per pound. On the same day last year the price was 8.98¢. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 28 points to 11.92¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 29 points to 11.90¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 24¢; 91 score, 23 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; 90 score, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 14-14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; S. Daisies, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ -14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Y. Americas, 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ -14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ -21¢; Standards, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ -18¢; Firsts, 16¢.

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

\*Spring lambs.



# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LIII, No. 57

Section 1

June 7, 1934

**DROUGHT RELIEF** Drought in the West has reached the proportions of a national disaster in that it has cut off the livelihood of a large segment of the population. Thus President Roosevelt appraised the situation yesterday in reviewing the emergency and the government's plans for relief. On the basis of reports made to the President, he estimated that there were 125,000 families in the worst of the drought area who must be provided for until next year's crops are harvested and sold. At the President's press conference, it was conceded that the appropriation of \$525,000,000 which the Administration will seek from Congress will upset the budgetary program, but Mr. Roosevelt saw no choice in the face of the calamity reported by agricultural experts. (New York Times.)

**TREASURY OFFERINGS** Cash subscriptions reaching the surprising total of about \$6,900,000,000 (more than eight times the amount sought by the government) were announced yesterday in preliminary reports by the Treasury Department on the government's two offerings on Monday, the \$300,000,000 in 3 percent Treasury bonds and the \$500,000,000 in 2 1/8 percent notes. The unusual reception brought great satisfaction to Treasury officials. The sale of 3 percent bonds at this time came as a test of the market demand for a relatively long-term issue carrying a low interest rate. Few officials expected that the demand would be so great. (Press.)

**TARIFF MEASURE** Preliminary negotiations of reciprocal trade agreements, looking toward the reduction of American tariffs on several undisclosed articles, were started at the State Department yesterday simultaneously with completion of Congressional approval of such procedure. The House by a vote of 154 to 53 approved yesterday the Senate amendments to the reciprocal tariff measure and sent the bill to President Roosevelt. (New York Times.)

**TOBACCO TAX BILL** The House passed and sent to the Senate yesterday the Kerr tobacco production bill, providing for a heavy tax on tobacco grown in excess of Agricultural Adjustment Administration allowances by "contract growers," and on the full production of growers who have not signed curtailment agreements with the AAA. The vote was 206 to 144. The measure is similar to the Bankhead cotton production bill. (Press.)

**FACTORY WAGES** Weekly earnings of factory workers rose 2 percent during April and were 26.2 percent above a year ago, according to a statement yesterday by Secretary Perkins. "The upward swing in average weekly earnings for factory workers has continued unbroken since December 1933 and the April figure marks the highest point reached since October 1931," Miss Perkins Said. (New York Times.)



## Section 2

Canadian

Asserting that the next part of the recovery movement in the United States must be an expansion in building and in the manufacture of durable goods, the Royal Bank of Canada's June letter states that the situation is becoming favorable for a spread of recovery to industries in this category. "Motive force for this special type of expansion," the letter states, "will be derived from the pressure of cheap money." Commenting on the steady upward drive of business activity in the United States, Great Britain, Canada and those other countries in which currency has been devalued to an approximately proportional degree, the letter says: "While it may be many months or even a few years before the full influence of the great monetary expansion can be accurately measured, there can be no doubt that the existent instruments of credit, which have recently been created, can care for practically indefinite increases in production. The major danger ahead is that with confidence restored, credit expansion will take place at a more rapid rate than that achieved by production."

Wood

Decay

A new theory of wood decay which may have an important bearing on all methods of seasoning and wood preservation is put forward by Ernest A. Rudge, secretary of the South Wales Section of the Society of Chemical Industry, reports Canada Lumberman (June 1). "In a recent lecture Mr. Rudge outlined what he termed his 'theory of inorganic infiltration.' The serious depletion of the timber resources of the wood had recently caused concern and in practically all the timber-producing countries forestry commissions had been set up to enquire into the problems of conservation of supplies and of reafforestation...He discussed the results of a recent examination of several cases of wet rot in greenheart and in pitchpine and showed that in every case the incipient stages of decay were accompanied with the infiltration of certain inorganic salts. He then developed a theory of decay based upon inorganic infiltration. It was pointed out that, whatever might be the efficacy of creosoting against the attack of microorganisms, that method of timber preservation had little effect in preventing the movement of inorganic salts under suitably moist conditions..."

Is the Weather

The Smithsonian Institution produced statistics recently showing the weather has been growing warmer for year. The figures deal with the years 1921 to 1930. They show that at Weather Bureau stations all over the United States the mean temperature during the ten years was from a fraction to 1 degree warmer than the mean for all the previous years on record. The figures are compiled in World Weather Records. Neither the Smithsonian Institution nor the Weather Bureau offers any explanation. (Press.)

Science Board

Rounding out the membership of the U.S. Science Advisory Board to include authorities in additional fields of science, President Roosevelt by executive order has added six scientists to the board, increasing its membership to 15. The new members are Prof. Roger Adams,



chairman of the University of Illinois department of chemistry and president elect of the American Chemical Society; Dr. Simon Flexner, director of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research; Prof. Lewis R. Jones, University of Wisconsin plant pathologist; Prof. Frank R. Lillie, zoologist and dean of the University of Chicago division of biological sciences; Dr. Milton J. Rosenau, professor of epidemiology, Harvard School of Public Health; Dr. Thomas Parran, New York State commissioner of health. Like the original nine members of the board, the new appointees will serve until June 31, 1935. (Science Service, June 2.)

Eastman on Federal Coordinator of Transportation Eastman recently told railway executives, bankers and security dealers at the Bankers Club in New York that "the conservatives have not been conservative" in business and finance and, in respect to railroad finance, he urged a return to something like the restrained methods followed in New England 40 or 50 years ago. Mr. Eastman told the Wall Street men that Jay Gould had "overlooked some bets" and that since his time "legal and financial minds combined to devise and exploit the weird, pyramiding intricacies of holding companies." "Fortunately," Mr. Eastman said, in discussing holding companies, "they have never gained great vogue in the railroad world, but even there they have caused a sufficient number of financial headaches. Other more recent eccentricities which would have given pain to the old and bona fide conservatives are stock without par value and stock without voting power." (Press.)

Unscientific Experiments The Washington Post (June 6), quoting Owen D. Young, who said recently, "If I had one suggestion for the Administration...it would be to separate sharply the field of research from application," comments in an editorial: "...Research in the field of government, in the social sciences and economics is no less essential to progress than it is in chemistry or biology. But no firm would think of sending a research chemist into a great industrial plant to apply a theory with which he might be experimenting. The Administration has put its 'brain trust'--men whose business it is to evolve and test new theories--into high administrative positions. Research and its application have tended to proceed simultaneously. Mr. Young's point is significant because of claims that the New Deal is following the scientific method. In this respect there has been a wide departure from the careful procedure used by the scientist. Untested theories have been applied to the monetary system, to agriculture, to unemployment relief and in numerous other fields. Experimentation has not been confined to the laboratory, even when that word is used in its broadest sense. To a considerable extent experimentation has become the actual policy of the Administration in handling our vast economic and social problems, rather than merely a means of scientifically testing theories that may or may not have practical merit..."

-----



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

June 6, 1934--Livestock at Chicago: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$6.00-\$10.00; cows good \$3.25-\$4.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5.00-\$6.50; vealers good and choice \$4.00-\$5.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.00-\$5.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$2.75-\$3.45; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$3.25-\$3.80; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$3.50-\$3.80; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$1.25-\$2.25. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice\* 90 lbs down \$7.85-\$9.25.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap. \$1.04-\$1.08; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap.  $95\frac{1}{4}$ - $99\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; No. 2 Hd. Wr.\* K.C.  $95\frac{1}{2}$ - $97\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Chi. \$1.00-\$1.03; St. Louis \$1.00; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis  $1.00\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland  $76\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 2 rye, Minneap.  $64\frac{1}{4}$ - $67\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 55-57¢; St. Louis  $59\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; No. 3 yellow, Chi.  $57\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ (Nom); No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 42-3/8-42-7/8¢; K.C.  $41\frac{1}{2}$ - $43\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Chi.  $44\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St. Louis  $44\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ (Nom); Choice malting barley, Minneap. 94-95¢; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. \$1.89-\$1.93.

South Carolina Cobbler potatoes ranged \$2.50-\$3.25 per stave barrel in the East. North Carolina stock \$2.40-\$3 in a few cities with f.o.b. sales \$2 at Washington. Alabama and Louisiana sacked Bliss Triumphs \$1.45-\$1.85 per 100 pounds in city markets; \$1-\$1.10 f.o.b. Mobile and 85¢-90¢ f.o.b. Houma. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$1.15-\$1.50 in eastern cities; 75¢-80¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions ranged 90¢-\$1.60 per 50-pound sack in consuming centers. California Salmon Meat cantaloupes brought \$2.25-\$3 per standard crate of 45 melons in terminal markets; Hales Best \$1-\$1.10 f.o.b. Brawley. Florida Tom Watson watermelons, auction sales ranged \$465-\$570 per 24-30 pounds average, bulk per car in New York City; \$225-\$300 f.o.b. Leesburg.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 4 points to 11.98¢ per pound. On the same day last year the price was 9.04¢. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 2 points to 11.94¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 3 points to 11.93¢.

Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats,  $14\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; S. Daisies,  $14\frac{1}{4}$ - $14\frac{1}{3}$ ¢; Y. Americas,  $14\frac{1}{4}$ - $14\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 25¢; 91 score,  $24\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; 90 score,  $24\frac{1}{4}$ ¢. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials,  $18\frac{1}{2}$ - $21\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Standards, 18- $18\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Firsts, 16¢.

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

\*Spring lambs.



# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LIII, No. 58

Section 1

June 8, 1934

## DROUGHT-RELIEF MEASURES

A migration of thousands of families from the drought-stricken areas of the West to more fertile sections where they can raise food for themselves and their herds will be sponsored by the Federal Government in its relief program, Relief Administrator <sup>Hopkins</sup> said yesterday. An appropriation is expected practically without opposition, so that the relief work can be started at once. With the movement of the sufferers to new and green pastures immediately, experts believe that the drought victims will be able to provide for themselves before cold weather. If they remained in the drought areas, they would have to be sustained by public funds until harvests could be gathered in 1935. (New York Times.)

## HIGHWAY PROGRAM

Authorization for a 3-year road construction program costing \$1,000,000,000 was agreed upon yesterday by Congressional conferees, who reached agreement on a bill to authorize appropriation of more than \$500,000,000 in the next three years to be added to \$230,000,000 left over from last year's fund and \$250,000,000 to be contributed by the States. (A.P.)

## FREE TRADE ZONE BILL

The Government yesterday made another bid to attract foreign commerce to American shores by legalizing the establishment of free trade zones in ports of entry. President Roosevelt affixed his signature to the Celler Bill authorizing the creation of zones where foreign merchandise may be imported for re-export purposes. The purpose of the bill is to permit foreign shippers to unload their dutiable cargoes in the zones without payment of duties. If the goods move into domestic trade channels, however, existing duties must be paid on them. (A.P.)

## NITRATE CONFERENCE

It is announced in Santiago, Chile, that a conference is under way in Zurich, Switzerland, between Chilean producers of natural nitrate of soda and European producers of synthetic nitrate with the object of renewing present sales agreements, which expire at the end of the month. Authorities in Chile believe that her position as a seller of nitrate will be improved as a result of the new agreement. (New York Times.)

## PRICE INDEX

Higher prices for wheat, cotton, steers and anthracite carried The Annalist weekly index of wholesale commodity prices up to 112.9 on Tuesday, a gain for the week of 1.1 points, leaving it at a new high mark since early 1931, and in terms of the old gold dollar at the best level since December 12. The indices for the farm and food products groups made the largest advances, partly in response to the drought situation. (Press.)



## Section 2

**Self-Reliance in This Age**      Walter Lippmann, writing in the New York Herald Tribune(6/8) on "The Drought: On Self-Reliance in This Age", says: "While no one will grudge relief in the emergency, the question is bound to be raised in the minds of many as to how far the government can and should go in assuming the burdens caused by natural and by man-made calamities. The traditional view is, of course, that farmers must take the weather as it comes; relying not at all upon government devices, they become the self-reliant independent stock from which the nation renews its vitality. In this view a paternalistic policy for the farmer is undesirable, not so much because it costs money, but because it softens him as an individual. There are few persons who would not feel that while there is something in this view, it is infected with a kind of moral blindness. Is the modern American farmer the same kind of farmer around whom there has grown the ideal of complete self-reliance?...In the earlier days if the farmer's crop was bad, he suffered and accepted his lot. But today if his crop is bad, his competitor in another region makes a big profit. In earlier days, because he supplied his principal needs at home or in the neighborhood, his standard of life was relatively independent of the consequences of political and economic policies. Today his real income fluctuates spectacularly due to causes which he cannot control by his own industry, prudence, or thrift. These are the underlying reasons why we now recognize that to protect the farmer against great natural calamities or economic convulsions is a social duty. If he is to be self-reliant, he must be more or less self-sufficient; in so far as he is not, he must either be led back to self-sufficiency or insured against those forces of nature and of society which self-reliance alone cannot deal with."

**Production in U.S.S.R.**      "Perfection of the process for the economical production of a whole series of valuable substances ranging from vodka to synthetic rubber from ordinary sawdust was announced recently along with plans to build ten large plants for such production," says Harold Donny in a Moscow report to the New York Times. "Most of the plants will be in Siberia, which has vast timber resources. The process now to be exploited on a large scale has been perfected by Basil Sharkov, who is only 26. The synthetic rubber which the Soviet Union is now producing on a large scale is made from alcohol by hydrolysis, which the Soviet Union endeavored to buy, but the German chemical company asked a prohibitive price. Thereupon M. Sharkov undertook to solve the problem himself. The process consists of treating sawdust in a vat with sulphuric acid in the presence of steam in a temperature of 392 degrees F. This produces sugar, which is drawn off after two or three hours for fermentation to produce alcohol. The ten plants to be built will produce 660,500 gallons of alcohol annually. The output can be used for the production of vodka superior to the ordinary vodka because it does not contain fusel oil. But the Soviet authorities do not intend to use much for that purpose."

**Fire for Mites**      New snakes taking up residence at the San Diego (Calif.) Zoological Park must pass through an ordeal of fire before they are accepted. This is to rid them of snake mites, one of the most harmful of parasites that affect reptiles in captivity. The heat does not harm the snakes. (Science Service, June 1.)



1933 Review  
of World  
Business

While 1933 marked a definite turn for the better in business conditions throughout the world, improvement in nearly all countries was confined to domestic business and resulted chiefly from artificial stimulants, the Department of Commerce concluded in a survey. Commerce between countries continued to lag, being retarded by tariffs and quota restrictions, the review said. The major problem 1933 leaves for solution is careful planning of the controls of the economic system, it continued. The review stated that a "successfully functioning economic system must continually maintain a vast number of factors in a sort of balance--proper balance among industries, a balance of purchasing power and products offered for sale, healthy price relationships, a satisfactory working agreement between labor and capital, and an integrated domestic and foreign policy..." Sketching the economic history of the United States during 1933, the review noted a general increase in price levels during the year, caused in considerable part by increasing public confidence. Direct Federal relief and establishment of the AAA and NRA also had an effect. Commodity prices were affected by the monetary policy, with abandonment of the gold standard having an inflationary action on these prices, the Department pointed out. Depreciation of the dollar abroad played an important part in the prices of export commodities, it was stated. The review concluded that the year was particularly one of extremes in the financial field. (Wall Street Journal, June 7.)

Southern  
Construction

Contracts let during the first five months of this year covering engineering, building and construction projects undertaken in the 16 Southern States had a total valuation of \$234,716,000, a compilation based on reports in the Manufacturers Record Daily Construction Bulletin. The 5-month total exceeds by 136 percent the figure of \$99,277,000 representing the value of contracts awarded in the corresponding period of 1933. During May construction awards in the Southern States amounted to \$48,471,000, compared with the April total of \$43,231,000. During the first three months of 1934, contracts let for all types of engineering and construction work in the States from Maryland to Texas aggregated \$143,014,000. Private building operations in May did not reach the high level set in April, but the total for this major classification compared favorably with awards in the early months of the year. (Manufacturers Record, June.)

Farm Laws  
in Germany

Among several new laws enacted at a recent German cabinet meeting, the most important is one restricting the freedom of movement of the rural population in Germany, says a Berlin wireless to the New York Times. Its effectiveness resides in an enabling clause by means of which Berlin or any other urban or industrial area may be closed against "immigrants" from the country seeking gainful employment. Industrial employers were informed by a high authority that giving work to applicants from the country would be a violation of their social, economic and patriotic duty.

-----



Section 5  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

June 7, 1934: Livestock at Chicago--Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$6.00-\$10.00; cows good \$5.50-\$4.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5.00-\$6.50; vealers good and choice \$4.00-\$5.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$2.90-\$3.60; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$3.40-\$3.85; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$3.55-\$3.85; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$1.50-\$2.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs\* good and choice 90 lbs down \$7.35-\$8.75; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.00-\$5.75.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap. \$1.01-5/8-\$1.05-5/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 92 $\frac{1}{4}$ -96 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; No. 2 Hd.Wr.\* K.C. 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ -94 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Chi. 98-\$1.00; St. Louis 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ (Nom); No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 75 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 64-1/8-67-1/8¢; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ -56¢; St. Louis 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ -59¢; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 56-56 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ -42¢; K.C. 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ -42 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Chi. 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ (Nom); Choice malting barley, Minneap. 95-96¢; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. \$1.88 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.92 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

South Carolina Cobbler potatoes ranged \$2.50-\$3.50 per stave barrel in the East. North Carolina Cobblers \$2.50-\$2.75 in a few cities; \$2 f.o.b. Washington points. Alabama and Louisiana sacked Bliss Triumphs \$1.60-\$1.75 per 100 pounds in city markets; \$1.10 f.o.b. Mobile and \$0.90 f.o.b. Houma. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$1.25-\$1.50 in eastern cities; 75¢-80¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions ranged 85¢-\$1.50 per 50-pound sack in consuming centers. California Salmon Meat cantaloupes \$2.25-\$3.25 per standard crate of 45 melons in terminal markets; Hales Best \$1.10-\$1.25 f.c.b. Frawley. Florida Tom Watson watermelons, bulk per car, 28-30 pound average sold at \$530 on auction sales in New York City; \$200-\$275 f.o.b. Leesburg.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 10 points to 12.03¢ per pound. On the same day last year the price was 8.90¢. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 9 points to 12.03¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 9 points to 12.02¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 24 $\frac{3}{4}$ -25¢; 91 score, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 90 score, 24¢. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 14-14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; S. Daisies, 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ -14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Y. Americas, 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ -14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ -22¢; Standards, 18-18 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Firsts, 16¢.

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

\*Spring lambs.



# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LIII, No. 59

Section 1

June 9, 1934

## DROUGHT CONDITIONS

While conditions in the drought area continued to improve, President Roosevelt said yesterday that the Administration's program for controlled agricultural production has in no way been modified by the crop shortages resulting from the severe dry spell in the West. The President and his advisers believe that, with the carryover of wheat and other crops used up by consumption, crop curtailment or expansion along scientific lines will be all the easier. (New York Times.)

A low-pressure area that poured much-needed rains upon North and South Dakota and Western Minnesota yesterday was moving slowly eastward. In West Central Iowa there were showers that gave from one to four inches of precipitation. East of the Mississippi, however, there was no report of any appreciable rains. (New York Times.)

## HOUSING MEASURE

Widely changed from the original White House draft, the Administration's housing bill, carrying more than \$5,000,000,000 in potential relief for home owners, yesterday was reported favorably by the House Banking Committee. Striking from the bill an entire title, providing for a \$5,000,000 system of privately owned national mortgage associations, the committee substituted a new title, increasing capitalization of the Home Owners Loan Corporation by \$1,500,000,000. Of this, \$500,000,000 would be earmarked for loan associations, which could draw on the amount to finance and refinance home owners' indebtedness. (Press.)

## RETAIL TRADE

A spurt in retail trade in areas outside the regions affected by drought and maintained industrial operations featured the week, according to the trade review of Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. "Retail distribution," the report said, "has taken a more decisive step forward, stimulated by high temperatures and the filling of vacation requirements. Sales for the week average 5 to 8 percent higher than in the previous 7-day period and 10 to 15 percent in excess of the comparable 1933 results. The noticeable reduction in rural purchases is attributable directly to unfavorable agricultural conditions..." (Press.)

## N.Y. MILK PRICE

Milk for the needy at 8 cents a quart was promised by New York City officials, beginning Monday, as a decision of the Federal Statutory Court defeated one attempt to break down the price structure set by the State Milk Control Board. The board has decreed a 1 cent rise in milk prices to aid farmers affected by the drought. Health Commissioner Rice declared that "milk will be available on Monday in 70-odd milk stations in Greater New York. (Press.)



## Section 2

Previews into  
Science

Some forecasts made in connection with the "Jules Verne" survey of industrial progress in the next century, arranged by the General Motors Corporation at the opening of the second summer of the Century of Progress Exposition, were: "We believe America's inventiveness is little more than started. With 1700 industrial research laboratories in operation compared with 200 twenty years ago, no other conclusion is justified."--C. M. Chester, President General Foods Corporation; "The more systematic application of the scientific method to the art of steel making and the development of more fundamental knowledge of the wonderful properties inherent in iron and its alloys is going to lead to a picture and a control of the molecular architecture of steels which will enable the user to choose that steel which is really best for his particular purpose, to improved steels of many kinds, to steels which will better satisfy the insistent demands of many diverse industries for a metal which will be satisfactory under continually severer conditions of service. This will result in the lightening, indeed in the redesign, of many structures and machines with economic advantages so great as to bring about a large amount of reconstruction."--John Johnston, Director of Research, U.S. Steel Corporation; "I can visualize the products of the orchard and field of Turkestan or California served in London ten years hence with all the native freshness of those freshly gathered. This means suspended animation of both enzymes and organized micro-organisms. Not less interesting and romantic will be the container for these foods which I visualize as nonmetallic, transparent and nonbreakable."--C. S. Ash, Director of Research, California Packing Corporation. (Science Service, May 25.)

Gold Production

Soviet production of gold, which is one of the answers in the U.S.S.R. of the U.S.S.R. to the credit blockade abroad, has not surpassed that of both the United States and Canada and is second only to that of the Transvaal, according to a statement by A. Serebrovsky, chief of the industries. Transvaal gold, M. Serebrovsky pointed out, is in nuggets concentrated in one section and thus is easily mined. Furthermore, he said, production there has recently been declining. "We have the richest gold reserves in the world and must therefore take full advantage of them," he said. "The gold-dust reserves in the U.S.S.R. are inexhaustible. So many have been discovered recently that we literally do not know where to start first--in the Urals, North Caucasus, Kazakstan or in some other rich field."

Paper for  
Scientific  
Publishing

S. T. Farquhar, of the University of California Press, in a letter to Science (June 8), says: "At the University of California Press we print a special edition of 25 copies of our scientific works on a permanent, 100 percent rag paper, and distribute these copies to a selected list of depositories through the world...Publishers have a duty to posterity; particularly those who, like ourselves, are engaged in preserving the results of original research..."



Important discoveries are being published so shoddily that within the century their record will be lost. In 1933 the University of California Press... adopted the specifications used by the U.S. Government Printing Office in the purchase of paper for the Federal Government's permanent printed records... The comparatively heavy cost of this paper made its use impossible for entire editions, but its use in 25 copies made little difference. The bulk of the edition is printed on paper of good quality but much less costly..."

Power for "The State of Washington is becoming convinced that the the Northwest 15-year old dream of building a huge dam and power plant in the Columbia River at the head of Grand Coulee, midway between Spokane and Washington, is shaping itself into an actuality," says an editorial in the Christian Science Monitor (June 2). "...It required the recent news of the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation's call for bids on the construction of the \$63,000,000 dam and power plant to make the dubious ones realize that Uncle Sam has rolled up his sleeves to finish this job by 1940...Federal statistics take the Grand Coulee venture out of the state of conjecture as to whether it is wise or not for Uncle Sam to spend money at this time to produce power in a market area which already appears to be well served... Abundant power, which can be developed on a large scale cheaper than in small quantities--Grand Coulee power is to sell for 2 1/4 mills per kilowatt prime energy and 1/2 mill secondary at the power plant--will stimulate mining and manufacturing in the Northwest. With the reclamation phase of the basin project properly managed and wisely exploited, the Columbia River can be made the basis of a great industrial and agricultural empire."

(England)

Milk Surplus "S.L.B.," writing in the New Statesman and Nation/(June 3) in England on "Too Much Milk", says: "...The Reorganization Commission declared that 'the cost to the individual of a National Educational Campaign for milk would be negligible, and the benefit would be out of all proportion to the liabilities it would impose.' This is common sense. The question arises as to what is the best form of educational campaign, and it may be suggested that a campaign in schools, factories, and workshops, subsidised in the case of the first-named, would be very hard to beat. We have certain facts to go on. The Milk Publicity Council, which is doing excellent work, has pointed out the direct advantage to the physique of the nation. In the Corry Mann Report it was shown that on ordinary diet, schoolboys increased under 4 lb. in one year, and with one pint of milk daily the increase was nearly 7 lb. The experiment was not an isolated one; it was carried out by the Medical Research Council on over 220 boys of school age. Continued in a later year, it divided nearly 1,200 children into 'milk-fed' and 'non-milk-fed' groups. There was an increase of 23.5 percent in height and 45.37 percent in weight in favor of the former group. Milk Clubs are being started in factories and in mining areas; in the last week of March 28,000 bottles of milk were taken in twenty-four pits. So consumption grows, but not fast enough to help the industry, nor can necessitous children take advantage of the conditions now ruling in the trade..."



Congressional Bills (June 1-7)

On June 1 the Senate Com. on the Judiciary reported out with amendment S.3580 to amend "an act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved July 1, 1898 (S.Rept.1215). On June 2 the House passed the communications bill (S.3285) of 1934; this will now go to conference. On June 4 the House by a vote of 310 to 46 passed the deficiency appropriation bill (H.R.9830) fiscal year 1934. Under suspended rules and without a record vote the House passed the following: H.R.9623 to amend the grain futures act; H.J.Res.344 to amend the "joint resolution for the relief of Puerto Rico," approved Dec. 21, 1928. By a vote of 143 to 185 the House rejected S.2817 to amend the act relating to contracts and agreements under the AAA. The Special Com. on Conservation of Wild Life Resources reported out with amendments S.3411 to authorize the acquisition of additional land to the Upper Miss. River Wild Life and Fish Refuge (S.Rept. 1238). The House Com. on Ways and Means reported out without amendment H.R.9441 to reduce internal revenue taxes on tobacco products (H.Rept.1882). On June 5 the Senate passed H.R. 8781 to increase employment by authorizing appropriations for public highways, etc. The Sen. Committee on Ag. and Forestry reported out with amendment S.2856 authorizing the adjustment of existing contracts for the sale of timber on the national forests (S.Rept.1256). On June 6 the Senate passed the following by unanimous consent: S.3540 to amend sect. 32 of the emergency farm mortgage act of 1933; S.3113 to add lands to the Malheur National Forest in Oregon; H.R.5597 to protect permanently the watershed and water supply of Coquille, Coos County, Oregon; H.R.5522 to amend the standard baskets act of Aug. 31, 1916; H.R.8779 to authorize the Sec. of Ag. to adjust claims to "Olmstead lands" in North Carolina (these last three bills will now go to the President); S.2462 relating to loans by the RFC in connection with agricultural improvement projects; S.3521 to facilitate purchase of forest lands under the act approved Mar. 1, 1911; S.3584 to amend the AAA; S.3419 to exempt articles of machinery belting from the tax on floor stocks imposed by the AAA. On June 7 the Senate passed H.J.Res. 352 to provide funds (\$1,000,000) to control chinch bugs; this resolution will now go to the President. The House passed H.R. 9829 to amend the AAA with respect to processing tax on hogs after an amendment by Mr. Snell increasing the exemption of farmers or hog producers from the processing tax on hog products from 800 to 2,000 pounds was agreed to by a vote of 328 to 18. Considering bills on the Consent Calendar the House passed the following: H.R. 5791 to add lands to the Challis National Forest; S.3540 to amend sect. 32 of the emergency farm mortgage act of 1933 (this will now go to the President); H.R. 9646 to acquire additional lands for the Upper Miss. River Wild Life and Fish Refuge.

---



# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LIII, No. 60

Section 1

June 11, 1934

**WHEAT COMMISSION** Repudiation by all the big wheat-exporting nations of their commitments under the 1933 agreement and a trade war with Argentina was forecast Saturday night as members of the Wheat Advisory Commission surveyed the present exportations from the South American country, according to a London report to the Associated Press. Although only unofficial figures were available, members of the commission agreed that these accurately disclosed that Argentina exceeded her quota and broke the wheat agreement during the past week.

**ROADS BILL** Congress sent to President Roosevelt Saturday a 3-year road program which will involve upward of a billion dollars if carried out. House and Senate gave final approval to the Cartwright bill, authorizing Federal appropriations totaling between \$500,000,000 and \$600,000,000 and State matching expenditures of another \$250,000,000. Chairman Cartwright of the House Roads Committee said the outcome was "far beyond our expectations." His original measure had called for authorizing \$460,000,000 to be spent as Congress saw fit, without the States having to put up any matching funds. Although that figure was pared down to \$224,000,000, Congress went much further in providing for continuing the normal Federal aid program in the 1936 and 1937 fiscal years. (A.P.)

**DROUGHT AID** An early and favorable report on President Roosevelt's request for \$525,000,000 for Federal drought aid will be urged today by Relief Administrator Hopkins before the Senate Appropriations Committee. Apportionment of \$1,300,000 to five States for use in work relief projects by farmers and city dwellers was announced by Hopkins. The grants are outright gifts, and were apportioned as follows: Illinois, \$500,000; Colorado, \$500,000; New Mexico, \$150,000; Arizona, \$100,000; and Nevada, \$50,000. These projects center on water and food conservation. (Press.)

**U.S.-COLOMBIA TRADE PACT** The United States-Colombian reciprocal trade treaty, often spoken of as a "model" for regaining this country's foreign markets, and object of suspicion in Senate debate on the tariff-bargaining bill, may be discarded by the Colombian people. Dr. Fabio Lozano, Colombian minister to the United States, reported there was stiff opposition to the agreement among members of the Colombian congress, but expressed the hope it would gain ratification there. (A.P.)

**RUSSIAN SOWINGS** Soviet Russia's crop sowing plan for this year was 98.2 percent complete on June 5, it is revealed by records available yesterday, says a Moscow report to the Associated Press. On that date, 228,328,000 acres had been seeded--the largest area ever cultivated by the Soviet Union.



The Future of           Prophecies on future transportation, made for the "Jules Transportation Verne" survey of industrial progress in the next century at the opening of the Century of Progress Exposition this year, included: "We are looking forward to putting all transportation on rubber tired wheels, from the roughest farm implement on through a greatly increased highway freight expansion, and even to rubber tired wheels on light weight, high speed rail vehicles. We believe also that we are on the eve of high speed commercial transport overseas with large rigid airships."--P. W. Litchfield, President, Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company; "Road building costs will be so reduced by scientific improvements in diesel track type tractors and allied equipment that all the inaccessible parts of our country will have the blessing and comfort of perfect highways for automotive transportation. The building of dams and levees, the digging of irrigation canals and ditches will be done so easily and cheaply that no one need farm stony, barren and unproductive soil, but will have available the fine fertile unused lands of this country that require only water and tillage to produce the crops that will be needed by highly paid workmen."--Oscar L. Starr, Vice President in charge of research division, Caterpillar Tractor Company; "Decentralization is undoubtedly the requisite for higher standards of living and a concomitant to decentralization is better transportation."--W. C. Hamilton, research director, American Steel Foundries. (Science Service, May 25.)

Railroad               A further improvement in railroad earnings in 1934 is Earnings               foreseen by Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, in his report for 1933. Mr. Willard described the work done by the staff of Federal Coordinator Eastman as a favorable factor in the transport situation. "In 1933," said Mr. Willard, "a definite change for the better was recorded, and there seems reason to believe that the bottom of the depression, at least so far as reflected in railroad earnings, was passed in midsummer of 1932. In that year the earnings of the Baltimore & Ohio from all sources were 47.5 percent of the gross earnings in 1929. For 1933 the gross earnings were 49.7 percent of the 1929 total. While the improvement shown is small, the results of the first three months' operation this year and the general outlook at this time encourage the belief that the gain in 1934 will be substantially greater than in 1933..."

Employment in           The number of registered unemployed in Germany dropped Germany               during six months from 3,714,600 in November to 2,609,000 at the end of April after rising to 4,089,100 in December for the winter peak, says a Berlin report to the New York Times. Beyond that, the authorities declare that invisible unemployment has been reduced to even greater extent. They cite the fact that, according to the sickness insurance figures, the number of premiums paid for unemployed persons rose by 2,039,000 between the beginning of this year and the end of April, while the decrease in registered unemployment during that time was only 1,450,000. According to the same figures, the number of unemployed has dropped by 3,400,000 since January 1933, while the number of employed persons rose by 3,800,000.



Foreign  
Trade

"Long-delayed by the urgent pressure of domestic problems, the tariff bill at last hands to Preseident Roosevelt the necessary authority to attempt the highly statesmanlike task of reconstructing this country's foreign trade," says an editorial in the Wall Street Journal (June 9). "As a definition of policy, looking to expansion of world markets, alternative to a non-export basis which would involve a very costly readjustment, the bill is nothing more than the fulfillment of a platform pledge. It is, however, more importantly an acknowledgment that foreign trade is essential to this country as it is to others and that, this being so, the United States may well join with the rest of the world in diminishing, by suitable trade agreements, the appalling barriers to trade raised by post-war anxieties...What the Administration doubtless knows well is that the adventure of reciprocal tariffs precludes any impromptu complete program set up in advance. There will be gradual adjustment of tariffs here, presumably on the broad base of the best national interest. The whole process cannot be completed in a year or two, but the direction being given to American foreign trade policy is significant and correctly shaped."

Frontier  
Spirit

"We said something a few days ago about the neighborly helpfulness of the frontier days still showing itself in Arkansas," says an editorial in the New York Times (June 9).

"There is fresh evidence of this spirit in the substance of the contributions, chiefly in kind, which the people have begun to make during the past week for those suffering from the drought further north. They have not excused themselves by pointing to what the Federal Government is planning to do. A committee for shipment of hay, oats and other feed has been formed, and steps have been taken looking to the appointment of a relief committee in each county of the State. The local Red Cross workers are helping and the Legion posts have been asked to assemble contributors...The instant proffer of relief from its green pastures is prompted only by sympathy and by gratitude for the help that came in Arkansas's own distress and with no thought of any future advantage. With all that the Federal Government is about to do, there will still be need for neighborly kindness and all that comes of it."

African  
Wild Life  
Protection

The United States Government has been invited, through Sir Ronald Lindsay, British Ambassador, to accede to the Convention for the Protection of Fauna and Flora of Africa, signed recently at London. The conference was participated in by delegates from the Union of South Africa, Belgium, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Egypt, Spain, Abyssinia, France, Italy, Portugal, and Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. Under the terms of the convention the participating governments contract to explore the possibility of establishing within their borders national parks and strict natural reserves. National parks are defined as areas "(a) placed under public control, the boundaries of which shall not be altered or any portion be capable of alienation except by the competent legislative authority, (b) set aside for the propagation, protection, and preservation of wild animal life and wild vegetation, and for the preservation of objects of aesthetic, geological, prehistoric, historical, archaeological, or other scientific interest for the benefit of the general public, (c) in which the hunting, killing or capturing of fauna and the destruction or collection of flora is prohibited except by park authorities." (Science Service, June 1.)



## Section 3

## MARKET QUOTATIONS

June 8, 1934--Livestock at Chicago: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$6.00-\$10.00; cows good \$3.50-\$4.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5.00-\$6.50; vealers good and choice \$4.00-\$5.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.00-\$5.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$3.00-\$3.60; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$3.40-\$3.85; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$3.55-\$3.85; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$1.50-\$2.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs\* good and choice 90 lbs down \$7.35-\$8.75.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap. \$1.02-\$1.06; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap.  $91\frac{1}{2}$ - $95\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 2 Hd.Wr.\* K.C. 93-95¢; Chi. 98¢-\$1.01 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ St. Louis 98 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ (Nom); No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ -98¢; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 76¢; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 65 $\frac{1}{2}$ -66 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 55-56 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St. Louis 60¢; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St. Louis 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 41-7/8-42-3/8¢; K.C. 41-43¢; Chi. 42¢; St. Louis 44¢; Choice malting barley, Minneap. 95-97¢; No. 1 flaxseed Minneap. \$1.88-\$1.92.

North and South Carolina Cobbler potatoes ranged \$2.40-\$3.25 per stave barrel in eastern cities; \$2 f.o.b. Washington, N.C. Alabama and Louisiana sacked Bliss Triumphs brought \$1.65-\$1.85 per 100 pounds in city markets; \$1.10 f.o.b. Mobile and 90¢-\$1.05 Houma. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$1.25-\$1.45 in eastern cities; 70¢-75¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions ranged \$1-\$1.50 per 50-pound sack in consuming centers. California Salmon Meat cantaloupes brought \$2-\$3 per standard crate of 45 melons in terminal markets; Hales Best \$1.15-\$1.35 f.o.b. Brawley. Florida Tom Watson Watermelons, 26-30 pounds average, sold at \$430-\$475 bulk per car in New York City; 24-28 pounds, \$200-\$225 f.o.b. Leesburg.

Average price Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 4 points to 12.04¢ per pound. On the same day last year the price was 9.06¢. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 5 points to 11.98¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 2 points to 12.00¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score,  $24\frac{1}{2}$ - $24\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; 91 score,  $24\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 90 score, 24¢. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 14-14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; S. Daisies, 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ -14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Y. Americas, 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ -14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 19-22¢; Standards, 18-18 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Firsts, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Spring lambs.

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.